FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Axen Criticizes NATO Decision on Chemical Weapons [Berlin HORIZONT No 6] BB 1
Chnoupek Speaks at Geneva Disarmament Session [Prague] BB 4
GDR Geneva Envoy Submits Paper Test Ban [ADN] BB 5

BULGARIA

Ninth National Assembly Session Opens 17 Jun C 1
Commission Chairmen Elected C 2
Leaders' Meeting Celebrates Blagoev Anniversary C 2
Army Political Meeting Focuses on Congress [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 13 May] C 4
Dzhurov Speech [NARODNA ARMIYA 13 May] C 4
Zhivkov, Atanasov Hail Czechoslovak Holiday [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 9 May] C 7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Soviet Envoy Congratulates Indra on Reelection D 1
Leaders Send Messages to Bulgarian Figures D 1
Husak, Strougal Telegrams D 1
Indra Note D 1
Strougal Elected To Head 'New' Government D 2
Strougal, Husak Speeches D 4
RUDE PRAVO Commentary on Warsaw Pact Summit [13 Jun] D 6
Potac Interviewed on Eighth 5-Year Plan [Smutny in RUDE PRAVO 7 Jun] D 7
Janak Criticizes West Slovak 1986 Performance [Slaninova in Bratislava PRAVDA 29 Apr] D 8
Lenart Discusses Slovak Economic Development D 8
Meeting Criticizes North Bohemia Economy ["Kr" in RUDE PRAVO 11 Jun] D 9
Briefs: Flood Damage D 9

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Addresses SED Central Committee Session E 1
Reportage on People's Chamber Election Results E 11
Honecker, Stoph Reelected E 11
Honecker Expresses Thanks E 15
Presidium Members Named E 16
Committee Chairmen Listed E 17
Group Chairmen Cited E 17
Stoph Speaks at People's Chamber Session 17 Jun E 18
Honecker Pays Ceremonial Visit to State Council E 19
Swears In Ministers E 20

Stoph Appoints Council of Ministers Members to Posts E 0
Procurator General, Supreme Court Chairman Replaced F 1

HUNGARY

Economic Results Released for January- April 1986 F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 4 Jun]
Foreign Relations Committee Session Detailed F 2

POLAND

Jaruzelski Congratulates Honecker on Reelection G 1
Messner Cables Willi Stoph on Reelection G 1
Messner Congratulates Strougal on Reelection G 1
Urban Holds Weekly Press Conference 17 Jun G 1
[Janiec, Luniewski]
Politburo Discusses Pact Talks, Banana Visit G 4

YUGOSLAVIA

LCY Central Committee Presidium Holds Session I 1
Statistical Analysis of LCY Leadership I 2
Mikulic, Others Attend Assembly Officials Meeting I 3
Mikulic, TU Delegation Discuss Economic Matters I 3
Dizdarevic Delivers Report on Nonaligned Aims I 3
Further Reportage on Writers Federation Meeting I 5
[Saratlic, Slobodan in POLITIKA 5 Jun]
Kosovo SAWP Elects President, New Members I 8
[RILINDJA 14 Jun]
Internal Secretary Culafic Speaks in Portoroz I 8

AXEN CRITICIZES NATO DECISION ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

AU131122 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No. 6 1986 pp 3-4

[Address by Herrmann Axen, SED Central Committee Politburo member, at a press conference in Prague on 13 May]

[Text] Allow me to express thanks to the CPCZ Central Committee on behalf of the SED for the initiative leading to this joint CPCZ, SPD, and SED press conference. Proceeding from the great joint responsibility for peace and security, our parties think it necessary to inform the international public about the following at this press conference:

On 22 May in Brussels, the NATO states' defense ministers intend to definitively approve starting the production and deployment of new binary chemical weapons in the NATO armed forces. On 29 and 30 May, the foreign ministers of the NATO states plan to sanction this resolution on the production of the most dangerous chemical mass destruction weapons at their council meeting in Halifax.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, I want to declare here: This decision of the NATO bodies is a new, utterly disasterous step toward preparing for a war of destruction. The adoption and implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions mean a new spiral of the arms race for chemical means of mass destruction. What are the plans of those interested in intensive armament for binary chemical weapons?

First: In November 1985 Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan adopted a joint declaration at the Geneva summit in which the acceleration of negotiations on a global ban on chemical weapons within the Geneva 40-state disarmament conference was categorically agreed upon. To implement this agreement, the Soviet delegation to this Geneva disarmament conference recently submitted new, far-reaching, constructive proposals that are designed to facilitate and bring about the conclusion of the planned international convention on a ban on all chemical weapons as soon as possible. The Geneva disarmament conference will include a discussion of these proposals at the routine meeting starting on 9 June.

But even before this representative body starts its consultations, the NATO meetings in May present -- under pressure by the U.S. Government -- dangerous faits accomplis, namely the decision to start production and subsequent deployment of chemical weapons of a new kind, binary weapons. This is a direct violation of an important stipulation of the joint declaration of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. At this summit, the accelerated removal and destruction of all chemical weapons throughout the world was allegedly demanded. In diametrical opposition to that and in flagrant violation of this stipulation of the two world powers, NATO now decides to take rearmament for chemical weapons to a new, extremely dangerous stage.

Second: The production and introduction of binary chemical weapons is not only generally directed against the Geneva disarmament negotiations on banning chemical weapons; the NATO resolutions also aim to make practically worthless the results achieved in the 10 years of difficult negotiations in the 40-state disarmament conference, for instance in the disputed question of international control. The components for binary weapons are to a great extent simply civililan chemical products for which no control would be possible.

Third: The acceleration of chemical armaments by NATO is already threatening enough to mankind. By creating new previously-unknown destruction dimensions, the approximate military-strategic balance is to be broken in favor of a superiority of the United States and other NATO powers in the chemical weapons sector.

Fourth: With the NATO decision on the production and the introduction of binary chemical weapons, extreme circles of the miltary-industrial complex of the United States criticize all East-West negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament going on at present. They thus complicate the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on preventing the militarization of space, on the reduction of strategic and intermediate-range nuclear missiles. They create new stumbling blocks to the great possibility of achieving a reduction and disarmament concerning conventional weapons, in accordance with the proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev at the 11th SED Congress.

The resolution on the new binary chemical weapons is directed against the aims both of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and against the Stockholm Conference on Disarmament and Confidence Building.

Fifth: With this new intensive armament in the sector of chemical mass destruction, the circles of the military-industrial complex of the United States want to discourage the peace-loving people in all countries of the world who have expressed their will for peace with new confidence since the proclamation fo the grand plan for the USSR to liberate our planet from nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Here the SED publicly protests against this new dangerous attack on peace in Europe and in the world, on this imminent aggravation of tensions through the chemical weapons arms race.

We do not protest. We appeal to the peoples, the political forces and parties, the parliaments and governments of Europe and also the United States:

1 -- Avert this new attack on world peace! A resolution on the production and subsequent deployment of new binary chemical weapons must not enter into force and must not be implemented! All peoples and states, in particular those chosen for the depioyment of the new binary chemical weapons in Western Europe, should work to accelerate the negotiations on the global ban on all chemical weapons in accordance sith the agreement of the Geneva summit meeting.

2 -- Now it is even more urgent to intensify the negotiations of the GDR, the CSSR, and the FRG on the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe, together with the negotiations on a global liquidation of chemical weapons. We turn to all parliaments and governments interested in the creation of such a zone on our continent to contribute to the success of these negotiations.

Allow me to substantiate this as follows: The SED and the GDR are, in principle, in favor of securing peace, by means of an efficient arms limitation and disarmament. At the 11th SED Congress, the general secretary of our Central Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker, expressly declared in the five points of the GDR foreign policy: The SED works to "create zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons, to establish a zone free of nuclear battlefield weapons in Europe."

Mikhail Gorbachev, who from the rostrum of the 11th SED Congress further expanded his great peace plan of 15 January 1986 with trailblazing proposals for the conventional disarmament, stressed in his address: "We regard all constructive ideas as valuable and are prepared to discuss them, for instance the idea of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe jointly worked out by the SED and SPD." The 11th party congress stressed the great significance of the joint struggle of Communists and Social Democrats to safeguard peace and to create a stable partnership of security between East and West. The preservation of peace is the paramount question. Of course, the ideological, philosophical contradictions remain. To solve them peacefully and to avoid a nuclear and chemical holocaust -- this is the aim that today links Communists, Social Democrats, Greens, churches and religious communities, and realistic respresentatives of the bourgeoisie to an ever greater extent.

To save our continent, our beautiful earth, this calls for the united and active power of the reasonable, of all who feel responsibility. Common sense can really only be the cause of reasonable people. Common sense today means disarmament instead of rearmament, cooperation instead of confrontation, circumspection instead of an adventurous balancing at the brink of a world conflagration.

The chemical weapons are a category of the most inhuman and insidious kind of weapon. Carried by missiles, grenades, and bombs, they serve to completely and surprisingly bring "silent death" to the command centers and defense lines of the Warsaw Pact armies, on all attacked states, killing millions, according to the official military plans of NATO.

A potential area of deployment of this inhuman mass-destruction weapon is logically that region in which the major part of the chemical weapons now lies. This is in the densely-populated areas of Europe, in central Europe, in particular, in the territory of the FRG.

There are constructive, life-preserving alternatives: The new Soviet proposals of 22 April 1986 at the Geneva disarmament conference, as well as the proposals of the SED and the SPD, of the GDR and the CSSR from June and September 1985 to create a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe.

The GDR and the CSSR are among the first and are directly threatened by the new NATO arms systems. However, today security can no longer be against each other but only with each other. The proposals of the GDR and the CSSR of 13 September 1985 directed the Bonn government to join state negotiations on a chemical-free zones also proceeded from this fact. Thus, the key question of the relations between the two German states was touched upon at the same time. Some Bonn politicians consider so-called human relief as the key question. But what is the biggest relief for men? A strengthened peace, a return to detente would liberate all men from the horrible nightmare of the danger of war and would let them breathe again. This is the paramount question of our time.

As Erich Honecker stressed a few days ago in his PRAVDA article, it is not decisive how often one talks about peace but what one does for peace.

Medium-sized and small states can and must also take active steps to safeguard peace, particularly in central Europe. The creation of a zone free of chemical weapons -- that would be a real step toward "creating peace with ever fewer weapons."

This would serve the national interests of all European peoples and states, as well as of international security. No one, except those profiting from armament and the war adventurists would lose. All others would win! The chance that the GDR, the CSSR, and the FRG can promote and alleviate the dialogue and the further relationship between East and West is not definitely lost yet. The preparation of a very painful death by poison for millions of people of our continent must alarm the Europeans! This is a planned organized mass murder! After Western Eruope has been transformed into a launching pad for the American Pershing's and cruise missiles -- by this action Europe will become Euroshima -- the overseas "chemists" want to transform it into a continental "binary" gas chamber. What millions of people from the most diverse nations had to suffer in the gas chambers of the fascist concentration camps is now planned for the nations of Europe, for our continent as a whole.

In view of the upcoming NATO Council meeting, we once again appeal to the conscience of the peoples and the politicians' feelings of responsibility: Awake! Defend your vital interests, the future of your children! Everything for peace, everything against war!

CHNOUPEK SPEAKS AT GENEVA DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD171733 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, spoke today in Geneva at the session of the Conference on Disarmament. He said that the importance of the conference has particularly increased now, in the time of general concern over the more tense situation in the world. The world is passing through a radical turning point. The pressing issue of its future demands a new way of thinking.

Minister Chnoupek went on to say that no state or group of states could today build its own security and happiness on the idea that it can dictate its will on other countries and nations with the aid of military power. The most sensible way out of the current tense situation is to halt feverish armament and to start to make concrete steps toward disarmament. The Soviet programs of the entire elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this millenium, and other peace proposals of the socialist countries, are in full harmony with these goals. The further militarist plans of the United States and its NATO allies entirely contradict these sensible ways. In this situation, Czechoslovakia considers it its duty to continue to seek and to investigate the possibilities of freeing mankind from the threat of war. It proceeds from the cardinal principles of its foreign policy based on peaceful coexistence and cooperation.

Minister Chnoupek stressed that Czechoslovakia's policy in respect to the Geneva negotiations has always been guided by the criterion of effectiveness. Urgent questions must be tackled, not shelved. Talks must be aimed at effective measures for the complete and general elimination of nuclear weapons. Czechoslovakia therefore comes out in favor of beginning specific talks on all aspects of a nuclear weapons test ban. Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to stress at the conference on disarmament that the efforts to ban nuclear tests and for the complete eradication of the nuclear threat were also connected with the task of ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy. We cannot in one breath speak about the fears resulting from the failure of peaceful energy reactors and at the same time make preparations for much greater devastation by nuclear weapons. The safety of nuclear power stations can be increased primarily by setting up an international system for the safe development of nuclear energy, as the Soviet Union proposed this year. Czechoslovakia fully supports this proposal.

Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to speak about the intentions of the United States to renege on its commitments arising from the SALT treaties. He stated that these steps are evidently aimed at undermining the equilibrium, at causing sharp retaliatory measures, and at jeopardizing the positive aspects of the Geneva talks, whose pledges remained unfulfilled up to the present day.

Going on to speak about the development of space strike weapons, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs recalled the basic outline of the realistic disarmament program put forward by the Soviet Union on 15 January. He also spoke in detail about the Warsaw Pact summit last week in Budapest. He explained in detail the main ideas of the appeal that was issued at the Budapest meeting. He stated that it was a thoroughly worked out and carefully considered undoubtedly important program for deep cuts in conventional weapons. He noted some positive reactions from the West to this appeal and stated that if the Western countries showed good will, this program could become a real basis for appropriate agreements.

Minister Chnoupek also spoke about the soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. He said that in Budapest the Warsaw Pact states unequivocally called for their elimination. He went on to say that Czechoslovakia also assigns key importance to the talks at the conference on the entire ban and elimination of chemical weapons. He said that Czechoslovakia, along with the GDR Government, already proposed to the FRG Government on 12 September 1985 adoptions an agreement on the creation of a chemical-weapon-free zone in Central Europe, He emphasized that Czechoslovakia was ready to continue its contacts with the Bonn government and the governments of the other states involved.

At the conclusion of his speech at the Geneva Conference on disarmament, Bohuslav Chnoupek described as the main cause of the tense situation in the world the dangerous foreign policy and neoglobal ambitions of the imperialist groups in the United States. In spite of this, Czechoslovakia remains convinced that there is a realistic possibility of creating reliable security for all countries and of securing peaceful conditions for their development. Czechoslovakia sees the way toward this possibility in political means and in the joint effort of all states. The ban on nuclear tests, nuclear disarmament, abandonment of space militarization, the ban and elimination of chemical weapons, as well as other disarmament measures could lead to the creation of peace for Europe and the world, said Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

GDR GENEVA ENVOY SUBMITS PAPER ON TEST BAN

LD171529 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1346 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Geneva, 17 Jun (ADN) -- Ambassador Dr Harald Rose, the GDR representative to the Geneva disarmament conference, submitted a working paper on the draft treaty on the total ban of nuclear weapon tests to this body on Tuesday [17 June].

This proposal underlines the high priority which the socialist countries attach to the immediate ban on nuclear weapon tests, and appreciates the USSR resolution to forgo nuclear explosions for a full year, Dr Rose emphasized. He expressed the hope that the United States will follow this example.

Stopping nuclear tests will make the solutions of still more complex issues such as the reduction and removal of nuclear weapons easier. Continuing tests and rejecting a negotiated settlement would be a strike not only in the viewpoint of the overwhelming majority of the members of the disarmament conference but also of world public opinion.

The Budapest Warsaw Pact session showed how the trend of the growing danger of war can be reversed and international relations returned to the tracks of detente, the GDR representative underlined. The session placed special emphasis on stopping all nuclear tests, just as much as on the complete abolition of USSR and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone, on achieving concrete results in Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons, on the abolition of chemical weapons, and on the significant reduction of armed forces and conventional arms.

The delegations at the Geneva disarmament conference should not be satisfied with pointing out negative trends in the international arena and their influence on this conference. Rather one should reflect on how the disarmament conference could increase its role as a factor for detente and disarmament.

NINTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS 17 JUN

AU171420 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Radio from 1158 to 1237 GMT on 17 June carries a live relay from Sofia of the opening of the first session of the newly elected Ninth National Assembly.

First, background information on the National Assembly deputies is given by commentator Boyan Bonev. Then, Vladimir Stoychev, the oldest member of the Ninth National Assembly, delivers the speech for the official opening of the session. Stoychev yields the floor to Nikola Manolov, who, on behalf of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] and the BCP, proposes the candidates for chairman and deputy chairmen of the National Assembly. Stanko Todorov is unanimously elected chairman of the Ninth National Assembly, and Atanas Dimitrov, Drazha Vulcheva, and Milena Stamboliyska are unanimously elected as deputy chairmen. Pencho Kubadinski is reelected as chairman of the BCP Parliamentary Group, and Nikolay Georgiev as chairman of the BZNS Parliamentary Group.

Stanko Todorov then takes the floor and expresses his thanks for being elected National Assembly, chairman. On behalf of himself and his deputies he pledges to strive to worthily carry out the responsibilities. He outlines the vast tasks facing the National Assembly in furthering the implementation of the 13th BCP Congress tasks for Bulgaria's economic development, as well as for pursuing detente and disarmament in the international arena. Todorov then proposes for approval the following agenda for the session:

1) The swearing in of the National Assembly members.

2) The draft law for ratifying the normative decrees issued by the State Council on 10 June.

3) Acceptance of the resignation of the members of the Council of Ministers.

4) Election of the chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria.

5) Election of chairman of the Council of Ministers.

6) Consideration of proposal for the control of the elections.

7) Election of members of the permanent commissions of the Ninth National Assembly.

8) Election of deputy chairmen, members and secretaries of the State Council of Bulgaria.

9) Election of deputy chairmen and members of the Council of Ministers.

10) Consideration of letter from the chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers on the future policy of the State Council and the government.

11) Election of the Supreme Court of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

12) Election of jurors for the Supreme Court.

13) Election of the chief prosecutor of Bulgaria.

14) Election of judges for rayon, okrug, and military courts.

Todorov asks if there are any other proposals for the agenda. There are none; the agenda is approved unanimously.

The deputies then take the oath of allegiance. The draft law detailed under item 2 above is approved to be passed to the Legislation Council for examination. Next, the resignation of the previous Council of Ministers is accepted unanimously, and the deputies proceed to elect the members of the new government.

Stanko Todorov proposes Comrade Todor Zhivkov as chairman of the State Council, which is greeted by applause. Todor Zhivkov is unanimously elected State Council chairman to stormy applause, and invited to take his place and sign the oath of allegiance. Prolongued applause follows.

Todorov then passes on to the election of the Council of Ministers chairman and proposed Georgi Atanasov on behalf of the BCP and BZNS Parliamentary Groups. Georgi Atanasov is elected unanimously and unopposed, to loud applause.

Commission Chairmen Elected

AU171936 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The National Assembly deputies adopted a decision that Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, be elected chairman of the Council of Ministers, and that he be charged with proposing the composition of the new government for election by the National Assembly.

In accordance with the agenda, the National Assembly deputies elected a commission for controlling the elections, with Yanko Markov as its chairman. The proposal by the BCP and BZNS Parliamentary Groups for the formation of the permanent commissions of the Ninth National Assembly was adopted and the composition of the commission was defined. Comrade Grisha Filipov was elected chairman of the Socioeconomic Development Commission. The Social Policy Commission is to be chaired by Comrade Emil Khristov; the Spiritual Values Commission, by comrade Yordan Yotov; the Commission for Protection and Reproduction of the Natural Environment, by Comrade Nikolay Georgiev; the Foreign Policy Commission, by Comrade Milko Balev; and the Commission for the Peoples' Councils and Local Self-Government, by Mitko Grigorov. The chairman of the Legislative Commission is Yaroslav Radev, and the chairman of the Commission for Protection of Social Interests and Citizens' Rights is Comrade Petur Dyulgerov.

The first session of the Ninth National Assembly will continue tomorrow afternoon.

LEADERS' MEETING CELEBRATES BLAGOEV ANNIVERSARY

AU132009 Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 13 (BTA) -- An official meeting was held here to mark the 130th anniversary of the birth of Dimitur Blagoev, the founder of scientific socialism in Bulgaria and of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The meeting was attended by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, and by other party and state functionaries and public figures.

Mr Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, read a report on the significance of Dimitur Blagoev's lifework and on his contribution to the Bulgarian and world communist and working class movement, and to human culture in general.

"We are clearly aware of the fact that the lapse of time has had no negative effect over his thinking and revolutionary lifework. We regard him as our own contemporary," noted the speaker. Dimitur Blageov is a contemporary of ours before all with his most remarkable achievement: the foundation of the Bulgarian Communist Party, on of the first revolutionary Marxist parties in the world.

"What also makes him our contemporary is his consistent political approach in the assessment of the social phenomena and processess, his patriotism and consistent proletarian and socialist internationalsim."

"Dimitur Blagoev is our contemporary with his deep-rooted humanism, his ardent struggle for peace, hatred for war, which he defined as the greatest evil in the world."

'Let's open war on all wars', is and should be the slogan of the proletarial," wrote Dimitur Blagoev. This slogan must be the main task of all social strata. The consistent and active struggle for the preservation and strengthening of peace is the most important global issue standing before our generation," Said Mr. Yordan Yotov.

"We can now say with great satisfaction that the Bulgarian Communist Party, which is following the traditions established by Dimitur Blageov and is pursuing a Leninist policy, is giving a valuable contribution to the fulfillment of socialism's historical mission: the building of a world free of wars and armaments," said he.

The great victory of the socialist community and of the struggle for peace in general is the achievement of a military balance between the two social systems. This will be the main stabilizing factor in international affairs, noted Mr Yordan Yotov. The realistic and comprehensive peace program, adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, and the numerous constructive initiatives by the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist states, members of the Warsaw Treaty, manifest socialism's inherent love for peace.

The member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP noted the address, adopted by the Budapest session of the political consultative committee of the Warsaw treaty member-states. The initiatives featured in it offer concrete steps for the general improvements of the political and military situation in Europe and world-wide.

The report also examines Bulgaria's policy on the Balkans, directed at the strengthening of the good neighbor relations and the improvement of understanding of all Balkan states and peoples. The speaker emphasized upon Bulgaria's initiatives aimed at turning the Balkans into a zone free nuclear weapons, and on the Bulgaro-Romanian initiative to free the region of all chemical weapons.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 13 Jun, in reporting on the Dimitur Blagoev anniversary commemoration, adds: "The honorary presidium included Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Yordanov, Crigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Dimitur Stanishev, Kiril Zarev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov.]

ARMY POLITICAL MEETING FOCUSES ON CONGRESS

AU140918 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 May 86 p 4

[Text] A meeting of the all-Army party aktiv was held in Sofia yesterday. Army General Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, read a report on the "Tasks of Commanders, Political Organs, Party Organizations, and Communists in Implementing the Decisions of the 13th BCP Congress." The meeting was opened and chaired by Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the People's Army Main Political Administration. Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee "Social and National Security" department, as well as deputy ministers of national defense, generals, officers of the army, and party and Komsomol aktivists attended the meeting.

Dzhurov Speech

AU271132 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 13 May 86 pp 1,2

[Report on speech delivered by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, at a meeting of the all-Army party aktiv on the tasks of the army Communists for the implementation of the 13th BCP Congress decisions; held on 12 May in Sofia]

[Text] Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, read a report on the tasks of the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army in connection with implementing the decisions adopted by the 13th BCP Congress.

Our all-Army party aktiv is holding its meeting at a time of exceptional importance, Comrade Dzhurov pointed out. The responsibility stems from the great historical tasks assigned by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress. As was noted in the decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo of 18 April, "the 13th BCP Congress raises the Leninist April general line of the party and both specifies and expands the party program; it maps out both the long-term strategy and the paths and tasks for the further development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

Having taken place at an extremely complicated time, at a turning point in the development of real socialism, and in the world as a whole, our 13th BCP Congress will be remembered in the party's history for the documents submitted to it and adopted by it, and in particular for Comrade Todor Zhivkov's introductory and closing speeches. This is a bold, extensive program for a more resolute and expanded implementation of the scientific-technical revolution in our country, as a sequel to social revolution under present-day circumstances.

In assessing the path covered since the 1956 April plenum, the achievements of the last 5 years in particular, the 13th BCP Congress also pointed out the considerable achievements in the development of the Bulgarian People's Army and in our country's preparation for its own defense.

Our congress was preceded by the 27th CPSU Congress, which approved the recent thorough changes that have occurred in all sectors of life in the Soviet Union and mapped out gigantic new tasks in the field of the Soviet country's economic and social development for the period up to 2000.

The importance of our 13th BCP Congress is also determined by the complicated political processes that are now taking place all over the world.

As we are all aware, the approach of the United States, in all its aspects, is directed toward the achievement of an historical revenge, toward the economic exhaustion of the USSR and the socialist countries with the final goal of liquidating socialism. We are witnessing aggressive actions of unrestrained state terrorism and neoglobalism against Libya, Nicaragua, Angola, and Mozambique, and against many other countries by the United States and some of its allies. If the imperialists do not dare to unleash a world conflagration, it is because a parity of forces exists between the United States and the Soviet Union, between the NATO bloc and the Warsaw Pact.

It is precisely in this very urgent appeal of our time that dialectical links are revealed, the links existing between the problems of peace and war, on the one hand, and the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU and 13th BCP Congresses, on the other. These decisions relate to the acceleration of a large-scale scientific-technical revolution and the implementation of its achievements. All this shows once again how far-sighted and wise the policy of our parties is, because these parties are doing and will do everything within their power to maintain the combat readiness of their countries' armed forces at the level of contemporary requirements.

The goal of the present party aktiv meeting is to discuss the results, the trends, and practical tasks emanating from the 13th BCP Congress. It is to accelerate these processes by mastering the laws of the scientific-technical revolution and by rapidly applying its achievements. Under the present circumstances the technical equipment of the Army is one of the chief factors of its combat strength. This means that the military leadership must devote the greatest attention to this particular aspect of military organization. Th basic efforts must concentrate on fully mastering various types of equipment and the main efforts must be devoted to the full maintenance of this equipment so that it is technically perfect and fit to be used in combat.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov further pointed out that the implementation of the organization and leadership of all training and educational work in the Army is the basis on which the fighting capacity of the Bulgarian People's Army rests. It is necessary to raise this work to a qualitatively new level through the further introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress.

This demands that we raise the standard of planning in combat and political training. Planning is a key question, the question of questions, which essentially determines the standards of all our future work. Particular attention must be devoted to current and future-oriented planning. For this purpose it is necessary to adapt all planning documents to the achievements of scientific-technical progress.

The role of instructors must be enhanced. They must play the role of a main, decisive factor in the training process. The commanders, political organs, and party organizations must cooperate very closely with the instructors in order to organize measures for improving the theoretical and methodological education of these instructors, and in order to increase their self-confidence. We must create conditions that are likely to inspire the instructors and equip them with the necessary ideas, as well as train them in their working habits and improve this skill in working with army personnel.

The standards of party-political work must be improved to ensure the most active participation of army personnel in daily training activities. The political organs, the party and Komsomol organizations must daily and constantly assist the commanders in organizing and implementing the training process. It is their duty to ensure the vanguard role of the Communists and the model behavior of Komsomol members in the training process, so that they serve as examples.

We need a training-material base today that will help personnel master the training and educational subjects even more thoroughly, save time and resources, and make the training process more efficient.

The minister of national defense stressed: It is necessary for us to understand that the extensive application of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution to the training process in the Bulgarian People's Army is a necessary prerequisite for the implementation of the party's appeal for high combat readiness and the implementation of this task is therefore the basic duty of commanders, political organs, and party organizations in the Army.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov dwelled further on the movement for the scientific-technical creativity of youth, the further improvement of discipline and vigilance among soldiers, and the development of cadres and their professional training. Particular attention must be devoted to ensuring a greater contribution by scientific cadres and scientific-research work in higher educational institutions. Following this, the minister of national defense pointed out that the new tasks demand an improvement in educational work.

Comrade Dzhurov further stated: As Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out in his introductory speech to the 13th BCP Cognress, "the enhancement of the role of the human factor in our development is the basic task of the ideological front today." The army personnel will act the more successfully, the better they master, ponder, and strain the 13th BCP Congress decisions through their hearts and minds.

The solution of all problems depends to a great extent on the fighting capacity of the party organizations within the Bulgarian People's Army. It depends on the party organizations today; whether they assume the leadership of the innovative processes and whether they guide Communists and all personnel in the battle for the implementation of the congress decisions. Life convincingly confirms that party organizations in the army have frequently demonstrated their skill in responding to the appeal for innovation and in mobilizing the people to implement the new tasks. Today again, in order to respond to the congress demands, it is necessary for the party organizations in the army to develop and strengthen the ideological and organizational aspects of their own work and to proceed further in their development.

On the basis of a strict organization, a businesslike spirit, and a creative approach, the party organizations must become an efficient factor in shaping the new attitude of the Communists toward scientific-technical progress. It is the duty of every basic party organization to involve the Communists in the struggle for the most complete mastering and use of the combat possibilities of the existing, modern military technical equipment and arms, and for a permanent improvement in the military-professional training of leading cadres and all army personnel.

The minister of national defense stressed that the basic army party organization is a political leader and of the collective to which it belongs. The party organization implements its leading functions through the Communists and through the commander who is one of its members.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov further poitned out that the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the tense international situation determine the important and responsible tasks of ideological work in the army. These aforementioned factors demand perfection in the form and content of ideological training, and the assertion of a new approach in the organization and leadership of ideological education.

The speaker dwelled on the expansion and consolidation of intellectual relations between commanders, political organs, and party organizations, on the one hand, and army personnel, on the other, upon the improvement of the scientific standards of ideological work. Army General Dobri Dzhzurov dwelled on certain questions pertaining to the style and methods of work, stemming from the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV HAIL CZECHOSLOVAK HOLIDAY

AU262006 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 May 86 p 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, as well as to Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government.

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people, as well as on our own behalf, we convey to you, to the CPCZ Central Committee, to the CSSR Government, and to the fraternal Czechoslovak people, our most sincere congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the CSSR national holiday.

The liberation of your country from fascism with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Union, which was the climax of the national liberation struggle waged by the Czech and Slovak peoples, was a turning point in the recent history of Czechoslovakia. Under the leadership of your party the CSSR Communists and working people expanded their consistent struggle for deep, revolutionary changes and for the construction of a new society, a struggle which was crowned with full success in 1948.

We rejoice at the fact that in the years of socialist construction, the CSSR people, headed by the CPCZ, its tested vanguard, achieved remarkable successes in all fields of sociopolitical, economic, and cultural life, and that Czechoslovakia today is a country with a highly developed economy and a constantly increasing living standard for its population. The CSSR's achievements are a convincing confirmation of the advantages of the socialist social system.

The Bulgarian working people highly appreciate the CSSR contribution to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of our socialist society, to the development of socialist economic integration, and to the further strengthening of the defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact, as well as to peace and security in the world.

We point out with great satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the CPCZ, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR are constantly expanding and being intensified on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We express our deep conviction that these relations will continue to develop and further improve in the spirit of the decisions adopted by the 13th BCP Congress and by the 17th CPCZ Congress, for the benefit of our two countries and of the entire socialist community.

On the occasion of the CSSR national holiday, we wish the Czechoslovak people, as well as you, dear comrades, personally great new successes in the construction of a developed socialist society in fraternal Czechoslovakia, as well as in the struggle for peace and social progress in Europe and throughout the world.

SOVIET ENVOY CONGRATULATES INDRA ON REELECTION

LD131716 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, today gave Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the congratulations of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on his reelection as chairman of the Federal Assembly.

Alois Indra expressed his sincere thanks for the congratulations and said that the newly elected Federal Assembly would work toward further comprehensive promotion of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and fraternal cooperation in all spheres, including the cooperation between the highest representative and legislative bodies of Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGES TO BULGARIAN FIGURES

Husak, Strougal Telegrams

LD172003 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic has sent a telegram of congratulations to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee on his election to the post of chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria.

Fedreal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram of congratulations to Georgi Atanasov on his election to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

Indra Note

LD171959 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, on his reelection to the post of chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

STROUGAL ELECTED TO HEAD 'NEW' GOVERNMENT

LD161444 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak, was nominated today, according to Article 61 of the Czechoslovak Federation Constitutional Law, at the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee and the National Front Central Committee presidium, the new government of the Czechoslovak SR.

The new federal government has the following composition: Lubomir Strougal, premier; Rudolf Rohlicek, first deputy premier; Josef Korcak, deputy premier; Peter Colotka, deputy premier; Ladislav Gerle, deputy premier; Pavol Hrivnak, deputy premier; Karol Laco, deputy premier; Matej Lucan, deputy premier; Jaromir Obzina, deputy premier and chairman of the state Commission for Scientific-Technological and Investment Development; Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Miroslav Toman, deputy premier and minister of agriculture and food; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense; Vratislav Vajnar, minister of the interior; Jaromir Zak, minister of finance; Bohumil Erban, minister of foreign trade; Miloslav Boda, minister of labor and social affairs; Vlastimil Ehrenberger, minister of fuels and power; Eudard Saul, minister of

metallurgy and heavy engineering; Ladislav Luhovy, minister of general engineering; Milan Kubat, minister of electrotechnical industry; Vladimir Blazek, minister of transport; Jiri Jira, minister of communications; Frantisek Ondrich, minister-chairman of the People's Control Commission; Michal Sabolcik, minister-chairman of the Federal Price Office; Vladimir Janza, minister-deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission. The members of the federal government swore an oath, prescribed by the Constitutin, to the president of the republic at Prague Castle.

Strougal, Husak Speeches

LD162231 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpt] After the swearing-in ceremony for the new government, held in Prague Castle, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal thanked Gustav Husak, president of the republic, for the trust given to the government. He said that we are entering a challenging period, not only from the point of view of the interests and needs of our people, but also from the point of view of the entire socialist community. The responsibility which rests with the government is great. Under the leadership of the Party, he said, we have achieved great successes. However, we do not try to hide our weak points. (?We view our work critically). We tried to express this also at the 17th CPCZ congress, at CPCZ Central Committee sessions, and at other party and government sessions. From this point of view it is necessary to view all questions, all challenging tasks. A new approach toward tasks facing the government concerns both the foreign-political and social sphere, but above all the economic and scientific-technical sphere. We have to manage more effectively; we have to be more strict toward ourselves and toward others; we have to utilize all reserves in the planning and everyday work. It is necessary to analyze more deeply the causes of some negative social and, above all, economic phenomena. It is necessary to look for new ways, learn from Soviet comrades and from comrades form other socialist countries how to approach, in Czechoslovak conditions the solution of the most important tasks and problems. This is a creative, brave attitude toward removing the causes of existing shortcomings.

Lubomir Strougal went on to say that shortly the government will present the Federal Assembly with a government program predetermining its activity for the next 5 years. The start of this year, he said, has not been successful in every respect. This is why this year, too, it is necessary to look for and to adopt certain measures for a qualitative development which corresponds to our strategy toward the intensification of the national economy, to be implemented better than so far. rom this point of view we do not want to pay attention only to outlook questions and to medium-term questions but also to operative questions, to questions of the present because the starting point from 1986 is very important for the future years.

In conclusion, Lubomir Strougal assured the president of the republic that the federal government will work on the guidelines set by the 17th party congress, and as it is demanded by the interests of advanced socialism, our people, and socialist society.

President Gustav Husak, in the introduction to his reply, cordially congratulated the premier, vice premiers, and ministers of the federal government on their appointment into important state offices. He recalled that new representative and legislative bodies and organs of the state power are now constituted throughout our country after the general elections. The appointment of the new federal government -- the supreme executive body of state power in the CSSR -- plays an important part in this process.

In the current period, Comrade Gustav Husak went on to say, our society and the entire socialist community face exceptionally important tasks in internal development and in the international sphere. They were described comprehensively by 17th CPCZ Congress and the congresses of the fraternal communist and workers' parties, particularly the 27th CPSU Congress, which approached the tackling of crucial issues of our times in a novel way.

The federal government is facing increasing demands: Securing a materially and spiritually richer life for our peoples; improving their living and working conditions; advancing the creation of a socialist way of life, which demands firmer and more thorough progress in the implementation of the strategic line of accelerating the socioeconomic advancement of our society; and substantially increasing the output and efficiency of the national economy,,

It is our foremost duty to implement gradually and efficiently the 17th CPCZ Congress program. This will require daily hard work, great activity and utmost responsibility of every part of the state mechanism, the application of novel approaches, the improvement of the style and methods of work, and increased efficiency by the managerial system in all spheres of our society. The federal government must carry out its coordination task more actively, and unify the proceedings of all territorial, state and economic bodies.

We must bring more energy into the work of the ministries and their bodies for a thorough implementation of the course of the 17th party congress to eliminate the barriers between sectors and branches of our economy; in this we have great reserves. At the same time it is necessary to develop further and deepen the socialist features of our society, to remove negative phenomena everywhere and in everything and to reinforce state and work discipline. The new government, in tackling the difficult but quite realistic intentions, Comrade Husak said, has what to build on and what to lean upon. [as heard]

Czechoslovakia entered the second half of the eighties as a politically strong, consolidated and economically and socially advanced state with high living and cultural standards for its people. Its international position has been reinforced. An inexhaustible resource of our strength rests in the trust and support our peoples expressed for the CPCZ and National Front program for the domestic and foreign policy at the recent elections to the representative bodies of all levels. The program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR, and the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Development of the CEMA Countries Until 2000, are the base for the long-term trends of the advancement of the socialist community and is a firm support for our intentions.

Our main foreign policy task is to preserve peace. Therefore, in cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries we concentrate on settling the topical task of the fight for disarmament, for restructuring international relations, for strengthening Europe and general security, and for the development of cooperation between states with differing spcol system. This was reconfirmed in the Warsaw Pact appeal that was adopted at the recent session of the Political Consulative Committee of the Warsaw Pact in Budapest. It appeals to the NATO states and all European countries with important proposals for the reduction of armed forces and a conventional arms-build-up in Europe.

In conclusion, Comrade Husak wished the new government all the best in its responsible and highly demanding work, and assured its members that they have the full support of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front, and himself in their work for the benefit of our country and the well-being of all our peoples.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTARY ON WARSAW PACT SUMMIT

AU161204 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial: "A Programmatic and Urgent Appeal"]

[Text] The Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee is an international political event of prime importance. The session was followed by a meeting of the delegation heads of the participating countries. Both events are of exceptional importance for the joint and coordinated foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community.

A significant document was signed at the close of the session of the Political Consultative Committee: The "Address of the Warsaw Pact Member-States to the Member-States of NATO and European Countries," containing major proposals for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

The Budapest session voiced concern at the tense international situation, and at its continuing exacerbation, as a consequence of the antipeace policy of American imperialism. The most important task in the present situation is to halt the arms race, in the nuclear as well as conventional fields, to prevent the militarization of outer space, and to establish prerequisites for a new stage of international detente, for the resumption of a process that started in the preceding decades and which was interrupted through the fault of the militaristic policy of the United States.

Not only European, but also global international politics cannot be visualized without the Warsaw Pact Organization, the socialist countries' defense alliance, which has in the more than 30 years of its history demonstrated that it is an effective instrument of strengthening peace and averting the danger of a nuclear war. The Warsaw Pact's growing weight exerts a steadily increasing influence on the international political situation and is a factor that significantly contributes to the peaceful development of the world.

The socialist countries consider the safeguarding of a solid peace and the averting of the danger of war to be the main task of their foreign policy. This was stressed anew in the address to the NATO states and all European countries on reducing armed forces and conventional armaments, which formulates an urgent task: To reduce the numerical strength of armed forces and reduce the arsenals of conventional weapons.

The address constitutes an all-embracing and specific program leading toward military detente. It follows up on the proposal presented by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the recent SED Congress in Berlin and on the initiatives contained in his declaration of 15 January this year. These important peace proposals are in full harmony with our country's foreign policy and received the support of all Warsaw Pact member-states in Budapest, which incorporated into them their collective experience.

The reduction of troops and conventional weapons and the reduction of risks arising from the stockpiling of nuclear arsenals are of special importance to Europe, a continent where two large groupings of troops -- those of the Warsaw Pact and of NATO -- are facing each other. They are equipped with the latest types of tanks, aircraft, missiles, artillery, and other weaponry. The enormous concentration of military units and combat technology increases the military, and thus also, the political tension.

A reduction in the numerical strength of armed forces and in their weaponry would significantly contribute to normalizing relations on the European Continent and to detente.

However, the need for disarmament steps follows not only from the concentration of armaments in Europe, but also from the development of military technology, which has drawn nearer the moment in which the destructive effects of weapons that are labeled as conventional will match the effects of mass destruction weapons.

The states of the Warsaw Pact have come up with a specific program, which they present to the states of NATO, other European governments, and the entire world public. It is a program about which it is possible to negotiate instantaneously, a program whose implementation can start without any delay. It is a programmatic, yet a highly urgent task. The implementation of the Budapest address would lead to detente in the military field and also to the creation of new positive prerequisites for the development of cooperation in the economy, science, and technology. It could thus help to reactivate a process that would signify a new stage in strengthening European security and cooperation, a process that would significantly contribute to general international security.

In this serious moment, no one can dodge responsibility vis-a-vis the present and future generations. The fate of the world must not be left at the mercy of American militarists. It was precisely this idea -- responsibility for the fate of the present and future generations -- which the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee used as its point of departure. It was with this in mind that it turned to the states of Europe and also to the United States and Canada with proposals that concern the entire continent -- from the Atlantic to the Urals. The initiative touches upon all aspects of the disarmament process and complements and develops further the program of nuclear disarmament.

The address proposes a radical reduction in the numerical strength of Warsaw Pact and NATO armed forces and in the weaponry of their ground, as well as air forces. It comprises nuclear armaments, missiles with a range up to 1,000 km.

The proposal provides for specific stages of the disarmament process. In the first stage, which would last 1 to 2 years, Warsaw Pact and NATO would reduce their troops by 100,000 to 150,000 men. This would be followed by further cutbacks in the subsequent stage. In this way, there would be a reduction by about 500,000 men on each side by the beginning of the nineties. The concentration of military forces in Europe would thus be reduced by 1 million men.

The initiative provides for a balanced and mutual reduction process, in the course of which parity would be maintained. This would help to strengthen military-strategic stability. The concentration of troops along the line of contact, tactical air force and other types of weaponry, and arms arsenals would be reduced. Exchanges of data on exercises and movements of troops, alongside an all-embracing system of national and international control, would form an integral part of commitments under the treaty.

Proposals of exceptional importance have come out from Budapest. Europe and the whole world have been given a new chance. There are realistic prerequisites to stop the arms race and free mankind from the risks of a conflict. It is necessary, however, that the states of NATO display more good will than they did on similar occasions in the past.

The CSSR is a firm link of the Warsaw Pact. Our people will do everything they can for the important results of the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee to be implemented. Together with the other socialist countries, we will step up our efforts to bring about peace and to change the restless world of the present into a world of peace and a guaranteed future for this and the coming generations.

POTAC INTERVIEWED ON EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN

AU091159 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jun 86 p 1

[Interview given by Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, to Svatopluk Smutny on behalf of RUDE PRAVO and Bratislava PRAVDA: "The Eighth 5-Year Plan's High Demands"]

[Excerpts] The resolution of the 17th congress on the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for the 1986-90 Period and the Outlook Up to the Year 2000 charge the CSSR Government with the task of concluding in the course of the first half of 1986, the work on the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The progress of the work is the subject of a RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA interview with Comrade Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

[Smutny] When will you submit the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan to the CSSR Government for discussion?

[Potac] The Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for the 1986-90 Period and an Outlook Up to the Year 2000, approved by the 17th CPCZ Congress, contain a very detailed definition of what has to be ensured in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. These tasks have been elaborated in the final draft of the 5-year plan, and apportioned for individual years and individual centers. The results of negotiations on the coordination of plans, long-term trade agreements, and programs of long-term trade agreements, and programs of long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the CEMA countries up to the year 2000 had to be incorporated. In addition, one also took into account some new realities which occurred in the development of the world economy and which directly concern us. The State Planning Commission will submit the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan to the CSSR Government for discussion in June.

[Smutny] What will the timetable be from now on?

[Potac] The obligatory nature of our 5-year plans lies in the fact that, as a form of law, they are discussed and adopted by the Federal Government, and that the government charges individual central agencies with tasks ensuring the implementation of the plan. Therefore, Federal Assembly committees will discuss the draft bill on the Eighth 5-Year Plan in September, and in October this bill will be discussed and adopted at a joint meeting of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations. Central agencies will ensure the breaking down of the Eighth 5-Year Plan to economic producton units by 4 August, and the medium management components will do this for enterprises by 5 September.

[Smutny] What can we say about the preparation of next year's plan?

[Potac] This year a change is occurring in the usual procedure, whereby the CSSR Government approved the guideline for the elaboration of the annual plan in April or May. We have chosen a different course which stresses the fundamental role of the 5-year plan in the management of the national economy and ensures that the work on it is meaningfully intertwined with the elaboration of the annual plan for 1987. Therefore, concurrent with the completion of work on drafting the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we have also prepared the annual plan for next year and will submit it to the CSSR Government, together with the 5-Year Plan. This means that we are gaining a useful time advantage for next year and the coming years.

The breaking down of the annual plan for the lower components of managements is being realized with the same deadlines as the 5-year plan, that is, by central agencies for economic production units by 4 August, and by medium components for enterprises by 5 September.

JANAK CRITICIZES WEST SLOVAK 1986 PERFORMANCE

AU140722 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Apr 86 p 1

[Maria Slaninova report: "A More Demanding Approach Is Absolutely Essential"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava -- Yesterday's session of the West Slovak CPSL regional committee dealt with the tasks of the regional party organization in west Slovakia in ensuring the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and with the plan to implement these tasks. The session was attended by Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The report of the Presidium of the west Slovak CPSL regional committee, which was delivered by Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the west Slovak CPSL regional committee, in a critical, demanding, and specific way assessed the results achieved in the region's industry and agriculture in the first quarter of the year and laid down the tasks for the period to come, especially with regard to eliminating persisting shortcomings. "On aggregate, we achieved a good fulfillment of the plan in its basic indicators, but we must frankly admit that the results so far are commensurate neither with our possibilities nor with our needs," the report stated.

The fulfillment of the tasks of the first quarter of the year by many enterprises was incomplete and uneven; average adjusted labor-added value in the region was lower than in the same period last year, with 18 enterprises having failed to fulfill the plan of adjusted labor-added value. They included the south Slovak paper and pulp works in Sturovo, the Slovak fixtures plant in Myjava, the 29 August plant in Partizanske, the flax and hemp processing plant in Holic, and Elektrosvit Nove Samky. A total of 10 enterprises did not fulfill the production plan and the Trnava automobile works, Tesla Piestany, Chirana Piestany, and the Tatra plant in Banovce Nad Bebravou fell short of the planned profit. The improvement of the quality and the innovation of products continue to progress at a slow rate. It is therefore absolutely essential to adopt effective measures at all levels to improve managerial, organizational, and political-educational work, not only in industrial enterprises, but also in the building industry, which fulfilled only 20 percent of the annual task in the first quarter of the year, and in the agricultural-food industry complex.

Considerable attention was devoted in the report and in the discussion to the problems of making plans. Experiences from the drafting of the plan for this year show that the preparatory period was not utilized to its full extent in exposing hidden potentials. The plans of 36 enterprises were even reduced. It is incomprehensible that party and trade union organizations give their backing to this approach of the economic management. In the future they will have to approach such practices in a more principled way. This is the only way for the regional organization to ensure the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan: To raise industrial production 26 to 28 percent; adjusted labor-added value, 60 percent; and profits, 140 percent.

Comrade Frantisek Pitra, who spoke in the discussion, dealt with the role of work collectives in enforcing the line of intensification, and a high degree of economy and with the forms and methods of political-organizational, ideoeducational, and cadre work.

He stressed that party agencies and organizations must adopt measures that will provide the guarantee of practical results. All this was said at the 17th CPCZ Congress must now be translated into practical deeds.

LENART DISCUSSES SLOVAK ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD131737 Prague CTK in English 1234 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Bratislava June 13 (CTK) -- An increased share of Slovakia in strengthening the whole Czechoslovak economy is part of the strategic line of speeding up the socio-economic development of the whole country, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Jozef Lenart said in an interview carried by the latest issue of the weekly ZIVOT STRANY.

The main lines of Czechoslovakia's socio-economic devleopment in the 8th Five-Year Plan period count with an 18-19 percent national income growth on a state-wide scale, and a 23-25 per cent growth in Slovakia. These are highly demanding tasks. The national income is to grow much faster than the industrial production and the production input. This requires production and the production input. This requires an unprecedented advance in the rational use of energy and material, he said.

Assessing Slovakia's development in the past 15 years, Jozef Lebart said that the national income more than doubled, the industrial production increased 2.5 times and farm production by one third. Slovakia's share in the state-wide industrial production increased from 24.5 per cent to 30.2 per cent.

MEETING CRITICIZES NORTH BOHEMIA ECONOMY

AU131330 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jun 86 p 1

["Kr"-signed report: "Against Formalism and Diehardism; Comrade Jan Fojtik Participated in a Session of the North Bohemia Regional Party Committee"]

[Excerpts] Usti Nad Labem -- The Tuesday [10 June] session of the North Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee in Usti Nad Labem dealt with coordinating the course of action in implementing the conclusions of the 17th congress and the regional party conference in North Bohemia. The session was attended by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

A number of positive changes have already been enacted in North Bohemia since the congress. Nevertheless, the novel and urgent nature of the tasks set by the congress has not been grasped everywhere; diehardism, formalism, and office-desk approaches to work have not yet been eliminated. This is borne out by the economic results of the region, which are full of contradictions. According to preliminary data, planned tasks in the production of goods for the first 5 months of the year were fulfilled 100.4 percent.

However, the situation is far from satisfactory. As was stated in the report of the Presidium, which was delivered by Vaclav Sipek, leading secretary of the CPCZ Regional Committee, the fundamental task -- efficiency of production -- is not being fulfilled. The index of adjusted labor-added value was fulfilled only 99.1 percent and profits are Kcs653 million short of the planned level.

Favorable results have been achieved by the region's miners and power industry workers, as well as by its ferrous metallurgists. The engineering sector, on the other hand, registered an extreme nonfulfillment of the production plan. TOS [Machine Tool Factory] Varnsdorf, for example, is Kcs27 million short of the production plan but Elitex Chrastava and other engineering enterprises are also behind in plan fulfillments.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Regional Committee assessed the results of the first quarter of the year and the degree of guilt of the managerial staffs in the nonfulfillment of the plan. It voiced dissatisfaction with the work of eight directors and instituted a party inquiry into the activities of five of them. Referring to this in his report, Comrade Sipek said: "We will not listen to the arguments of some of the affected comrades that this decision will impair their authority. We do not ignore real objective reasons, but neither do we ignore irresponsible approaches to setting, breaking down, and ensuring the plan."

Some participants in the discussion also took up the analytical and critical tone of the report. Oldrich Machan, director of Elitex Chrastava, who is one of the managers criticized, came up with a candid, self-critical contribution. "The comradely words of criticism are fully justified," he said. "We are worried about the present state of affairs. We are looking for new ways to solve our difficulties in a comprehensive manner and are convinced that, by tapping all hidden reserves and potentials, we will be strong enough to reverse the unfavorable situation."

Unfortunately, the other criticized comrades who attended the session did not find the courage for a similarly sincere statement. Not all statements made in the discussion contributed to the constructive spirit of the session. There were, once again, dry statistics, descriptions of technology, and repetitions of known facts. This was criticized by Comrade Sipek in his closing speech: "We will not be able to afford such a thing in the future," he said. "We are out to change the mode of thinking, to enforce and implement new tasks, and must adjust ourselves fully to this."

Comrade Jan Fojtik also took the floor in the discussion. He praised the manner in which the regional organization in North Bohemia details the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress for the conditions of the region. As was confirmed by the course of the recent elections to representative bodies, the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress is a program for all our people. At present it is necessary, Comrade Fojtik stressed, to set into motion the newly elected representative bodies and to activate as many people as possible toward the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the electoral programs of the National Front. The fulfillment of these demanding tasks requires a policy with the people; they must be familiarized with resolutions and decisions, involved in review and control processes, and thus made co-responsible for the results of joint work. Communists must set an example in implementing and controlling the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, Comrade Fojtik said in conclusion.

BRIEFS

FLOOD DAMAGE -- The Berounka River, which burst its banks last week following heavy rainfall in West Bohemia, has flooded 750 hectares of wheat fields, 114 hectares of barley, 615 hectares of corn, 170 hectares of sugar beets, and 670 hectares of meadows in Beroun District alone. In the meantime, the level of the Berounka River continues to decline. Water is receding from the flooded plots, camping grounds, summer camps, and other recreational areas, but it leaves behind thick mud sediments. In the town of Beroun, fire brigades continue to pump water out of flooded basements, shops, and schools. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jun 86 p 1 AU]

HONECKER ADDRESSES SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

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[Text] Berlin, 13 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, speaking at the second SED Central Committee session on the constitution of state organs, said:

It is incumbent upon today's Central Committee meeting to prepare the party's statement on the constitution of state organs. This is linked most closely with the main task to be solved in the domestic and foreign policy sphere, in line with the decisions of the 11th party congress; the further shaping of a developed socialist society in the GDR, and securing peace. As we all know, there is an indivisible connection between the two.

Just as securing peace is essential for the further shaping of a developed socialist society, so the further shaping of a developed socialist society is of decisive significance for securing peace. This was also well understood by the electorate on 8 June. They linked the preparations for the elections and their voting for the candidates of the National Front with improved performance in production and at research facilities, with great social activity in all spheres of life.

The question of peace also stood at the forefront of the latest Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting in Budapest, where it was once again made clear that the maintenance of peace is of fundamental significance for the existence of mankind. This emerged most impressively from the words of Comrad Mikhail Gorbachev. His words, and those of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, Gustav Husak, Nicolae Ceausescu, Todor Zhivkov, and Janos Kadar, and the standpoint of the GDR put forward by me on the most urgent international questions of the present time were characterized by unanimity both in the assessment of the international situation and in the conclusions deriving from this for the socialist countries and indeed for the whole of mankind.

At a difficult and complicated time, in which the international situation is overshadowed by increased tensions, our alliance discussed further effective steps to banish the danger of war and expressed the results in the documents known to you and published by the press. The aim of our struggle is to prevent the destruction of mankind in a nuclear inferno and to ensure that it remains in existence. Despite all differences in social systems and the character of states, it co-exists and cooperates well.

As was stressed in Budapest, the world today stands at a turning point. Posed is the question of the future fate of mankind. The new situation demands a new way of thinking and a new responsible approach to the problems on which war or peace depend. Above all, solutions must be found which will further help end the arms race and reshape relations between states on the basis of a comprehensive and equal security for all.

The appeal by the states of the Warsaw Pact to all NATO states and all European countries notes that the realization of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of an arms race in space would lead to the creation of a secure peace for all European peoples and the peoples of the planet. Of great importance is a significant reduction in conventional weapons and arms forces, for which our alliance has submitted a detailed program. Its realization would contribute toward changing Europe -- which like no other region in the world is packed with nuclear and conventional weapons -- from an explosive powder keg to a continent of peace, security and cooperation.

The withdrawal from the SALT II Treaty announced by U.S. President Reagan is aimed at opening the way to unbridled unfolding of armaments madness. Even Western politicians see it this way. Because of this development, which has many nuances, it is necessary to give peace a chance. The decisions of the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact states accord with this, and it is to be hoped that they will meet a reaction in the Western hemisphere that will help in manifesting concrete agreements. Our states are doing what is necessary to maintain the defense strength of our alliance; this goes hand in hand with a constructive peace policy, which points a real way for mankind to have a world without wars and without weapons.

Peace in the nuclear age is the greatest possession of mankind. It must be secured, and a nuclear inferno, whether from space or from the earth, must be prevented. This demands the active contribution of all states, demands the united actions of all for whom a peaceful future for mankind is not an empty phrase but a most important concern. It is necessary to bar the way to the main warmongers, who, through their arms escalation course are bringing the world to the abyss of self-destruction. In this the socialist community of states, through its initiatives, particularly the proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev at the 27th CPSU Congress, has moved a step forward.

Our 11th party congress gave its approval to the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress because they contribute decisively to the strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace. We regard as very important the statement contained in a message from Mikhail Gorbachev to me that the lessons from the Chernobyl accident must serve the whole of mankind. What happened in Chernobyl has been deeply serious in making us aware of the awful forces contained in nuclear energy. If an accident in a peaceful nuclear power station could become a disaster, then one can imagine the tragic consequences which the use of nuclear weapons with their enormous destructive power would bring for mankind. It is also clear how vital peaceful international cooperation in the nuclear energy sector has become. The GDR is working for this and it particularly supports the relevant Soviet proposals for cooperation in the peaceful use of space.

Priority must be given to achieving a mutual agreement on a halt to all nuclear tests for both peaceful and nonpeaceful purposes. This would be an important step for blocking the development of new nuclear weapons. As we know, the Soviet Union has dispensed with all nuclear tests for almost a year, and has repeatedly stated that it will extend its moratorium if the United States also agrees to one. Everyone can see who is reinforcing his commitment to peace with deeds.

The proposals of the Warsaw Pact states in Budapest for reduction of conventional arms and forces from the Atlantic to the Urals make the initiative specific in a significant sector, which can be dealt with separately, and also augment the Soviet Union's comprehensive Program for the Elimination of All Nuclear Weapons by the Year 2000. In our efforts to reduce arms we do not shy away from any kinds of weapons. Continued assertions by the Western side that with nuclear disarmament the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact would achieve a superiority in the conventional sphere are noise and smoke. In accordance with the principle of equality and equal security we are striving for an ever lower level of weapons and arms.

It was from this point of view that at the Budapest meeting we also supported the draft for an accord on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, which the Soviet Union put forward at the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons.

Everyone realizes that the implementation of such an agreement would lead to a fundamental change in the situation in Europe in favor of greater security and would positively influence the further struggle for disarmament.

We are and will remain firmly convinced that in this struggle, which still demands much effort, the forces of peace will prove stronger than the forces of war. The world conscience must determine the world's development.

As is generally known, we resolutely reject the cure of confrontation and unbridled arms build-up, both on earth and, through the star wars program, in space. We are continuing and stepping up our principled fight against the arms build-up, based on the decisions of the 11th party congress and the peace program of the socialist community, and especially on the proposals of the Soviet Union. Here we note that an increasing number of Western governments see that they are being led up the garden path by the U.S. Administration. This was apparent at the recent Bern meeting of experts on human contacts, where the final document failed after lengthy efforts at compromise because of the U.S. veto.

The appearance of the United States as a world gendarme, its striving for military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community, its adventurous actions in the style of its act of piracy against Libya, its policy of threats and blackmail in Latin America and in the Caribbean region have given rise to increasing concern and unease in the most varied West European countries. Even in official circles in these countries, U.S. Administration is increasingly being charged with disregard for the interests of its allies and pursuit of an anti-European policy.

As is well known, at the last NATO Council meeting in Halifax the foreign ministers of the West European NATO states unanimously called on the United States to continue to respect SALT II. Also to be mentioned is the fact that the parliament of our neighboring country, the FRC, for the most varied reasons, last week spoke out in a resolution in favor of maintaining the SALT II agreement.

The Warsaw Pact states, with their appeal adopted in Budapest, are again documenting a consistent striving to reach comprehensive agreements in the most varied areas in order that the danger of a nuclear inferno be averted from mankind and that world peace be placed on a stable, lasting basis. In a nuclear war, there can be neither winners nor losers. Security today is only possible with, and not against, one another. In order to ensure peace we will make use of every chance, however small, and we will meet everyone who is guided by reason and realism and wants the same thing.

The relations between the USSR and the United States, and in particular the continuation of the Geneva negotiations between them, remain decisive for the further development of the international situation. We are in favor of a continuation of the political dialogue started in Geneva; we are in favor of a further meeting and an attempt ot reach certain agreements through negotiations in line with the joint Soviet-U.S. declaration of Geneva.

Many people in the world drew hope from the results of the summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. It was noted that nuclear war, which no one can win, must be prevented and that neither side wishes to achieve military superiority over the other. The possibility of a change for the better in the world, of a return to detente, loomed. As all can see, the Soviet Union has remained true to the agreements reached and the obligations it undertook have been fulfilled.

This is extremely valuable for the future joint actions of the countries of our alliance aimed at improving the international situation, and exposes the intentions of those who, through a policy of strength and continued arms escalation -- as unfitting as it is dangerous -- amass more and more explosive material.

There was also agreement at the discussions in Budapest that the political dialogue is proving itself to be a fundamental instrument for strengthening the forces of reason and realism throughout the world and for opening the way to concrete agreements. We took account for example of the position of the SPD on ending the arms race and securing peace. The talks about the creation of a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe are open and businesslike.

The joint initiative of the SED, the CPCZ and the SPD on the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe is proving to be useful in the current debate on peace and security in Europe.

These initiatives have now been jointly further developed with the CPCZ. The official handing over of the negotiating principles by the Governments of the GDR and the CSSR to the FRG Government, and the joint call to other neighboring states to join the initiative have given a new impetus to the struggle against stationing binary chemical weapons in Western Europe.

The effect of our peace policy is based not only on the fact that it takes account of the realities of the world today. More than ever we feel today the weight of these realities, the general interests of mankind. In the struggle for peace, the class interests of socialism are indivisibly linked with the most fundamental interests of mankind.

At the same time the effect of our peace policy derives from the strengthened position of socialism. The GDR, too, has advanced well in shaping a developed socialist society, thanks to the creative work of our people, and despite diverse imperialist disruptive maneuvers, as assessed at the 11th SED Congress.

The principled standpoint of our party was reaffirmed that the unshakeable alliance of our states in the Warsaw Pact and in the CEMA is and will remain the sure guarantee for the successful solution of all internal and external tasks of our states, no matter how complicated they may be. In accordance with this, the GDR will continue to do everything possible for the all round strengthening of our fraternal alliance and to increase the influence and attractiveness of socialism in the international arena.

The Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee assessed the measures taken since the sofia meeting for raising the effectiveness and operation ability in the coordination of our foreign policy actions. The further strengthening of socialism, and with it the safeguarding of peace, depend more than ever on socialism's ability, using all its advantages, to develop broadly the dynamism of the productive forces. Since the beginning of the 1980s the most agressive circles of imperialism have, within the framework of their "crusade policy," been pursuing a strategy of economic encirclement against our socialist community and of cutting off our countries from world developments. This strategy is based on the illusion that they have a monopoly of the decisive qualitatively new directions in science and technology and can build on this to achieve economic and military superiority.

Therefore, aiming at international top performances, as adopted by us jointly with the complex program of scientific-technological progress of the CEMA member countries, is a political-strategic issue of the first order.

Indeed, it is the pace, as well as the range, of the development of the key technologies which are decisive. What is at stake is, in the true spirit of the word, the economy of today in the quantitative, as well as qualitative, development of the performances.

This approach also determines our position concerning the cooperation of the fraternal countries. We consider the development of direct relations between scientific institutions, enterprises and associations, taking place on an economic basis, an important path. This applies to solutions of tasks such as:

-- To not only achieve more quickly than planned the international top level in specific areas, but to be one step ahead;

-- Greater growth of output per annum;

-- The speedy renewal of production;

-- Offering a wider range; and

-- Flexible reaction to technical innovations.

We are firmly convinced that important new impulses for improving the international situation, for repelling the imperialist policy of threat and confrontation will emanate from the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee. This significant meeting of the Warsaw Pact member states points a realistic and constrctive for all the forces which are interested in peace and security. The realization of our concepts and initiatives will contribute to the further mobilization of peace forces and their cooperation.

The resolutions of the Budapeszt meeting are fully identical with the main directions and objectives of the foreign policy of the Socialist German Democratic Republic as adopted by the 11th SED Congress. Therefore our party, the GDR citizens, will be working whole-heartedly for the realization of these resolutions.

The great vote of confidence of 8 June for the policy of our party adopted by the 11th party congress is also linked to the instructions of the voters to guarantee the future stable and dynamic development of our workers' and peasants' state. What we have witnessed in the preparation of the elections to the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly and the bezirk assemblies everywhere in our country was, in the best sense of the word, full democrary of the people in true freedom. Its further development and improvement remains them main direction of the development of our socialist state.

The Politburo's proposals for the constitution of the leading state organs are before you. They are aimed at further shaping socialist state power. The high quality of the state leadership is the fundamental guarantee for the further successful shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR. I explained the tasks necessary for this in the Central Committee report to the 11th party congress.

Through their overwhelming agreement with the candidates of the GDR National Front, the citizens of our country have confirmed at the ballot box their readiness to help actively to implement what the 11th SED Congress decided and what is put forward in the National Front's election manifesto. The excellent reelection result is primarily a result of the policy of our party, with its clear goals, which guarantees our people a secure present and a future worth striving for.

It consistently reflects the firm trust of the citizens in our proven course for peace and socialism, for the wellbeing of the people.

The basic organizations, kreis and bezirk executives of our party, together with the associated parties and mass organizations, have done great political and organizational work in preparation for the elections. The active work of the National Front committees and the numerous frank discussions with voters, not least the work of the over 4,000 members of the Electoral Commission, the over 200,000 members of the electoral boards and the over 1 million election helpers stress that the election movement was accompanied by a significant upturn in social life in the towns and villages. Once again everyone could see that our GDR is the joint work of everyone. Everywhere it was clear that here everyone, independent of his social origins, his age and religious beliefs, can cooperate for the common good. The unity of economic and social policy which affects every family has deepened the experience of the citizens that good work for society is worth it for the individual.

The tasks which we have set ourselves up to 1990 and beyond have been attacked with confidence and initiative and with a knowledge of what is jointly being achieved. Everywhere it is understood that the domestic and foreign policy decided by our 11th congress sets higher yardsticks for all work. Through affirmation of support for our policy everywhere, conscious deeds in socialist competition are developing with the binding pledge: "Top Performances for the Good of the People and for Peace, Everything for the Realization of the Decisions of the 11th SED Congress."

Millions of citizens have made the slogan "My Work Place Is My Battleground for Peace" the determining motive of their actions. As never before, they understand that the stronger socialism is, the stronger is peace. In the citizens initiative "Make Our Towns and Communities Beautiful -- Join In," new activities for the further improvement of living conditions and the environment have been triggered. So the truth of the statement in the National Front's election manifesto is being confirmed in practice: "What the 11th Party Congress Decides Is a Matter for All of Us."

I would like to express my thanks from the second session of our Central Committee to all the working people of our country, the members of our party and the parties and mass organizations united with us, and the hundreds of thousands of citizens who supported so actively in the National Front the preparations for and carrying out of the elections and who contributed personally to the outstanding result.

During my visits to my Karl-Marx-Stadt constituency and to Erfurt and Soemmerda, to the Carl Zeiss Jena high-technology center and to the cooperative peasants in Gierstaedt, I had unforgettable experiences. They strengthen me in the conviction that the forward looking spirit of our 11th party congress is already determining day-to-day work and the rhythm of life in our republic. One can say that the challenges of our party's economic strategy and the tasks formulated in the directive to the new 5-year plan have meanwhile become a performance standard for the working people. This is expressed in their efforts to make top performances achieved into long-term performances and to achieve top results in top times.

Everywhere in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions, the talk was and is of further plans aimed at exceeding the plans in a targeted way and at writing the year of our 11th congress into the chronicle of the GDR as the year of the highest increase in performance.

In the open election discussions, conducted by all party members of the Central Committee, the way in which the workers and cooperative peasants, the scientists, engineers and young researchers, as creative members of allied collectives, are concentrating their strength on scientific and technological progress with ambition and elan, was repeatedly felt. Science and production are becoming closer and pervading one another. Linking the advantages of socialism with the results of the scientific and technological revolution has become an everyday practice, though it still remains a constant new challenge to all of us. In many areas new intellectual, spiritual and material preconditions have developed. On their foundation new opportunities are opening up for development in industry and agriculture with the key technologies. In assessing the elections discussions, the Politburo has dealt with the necessary conclusions.

Without a doubt one of the strongest impressions in our Republic is to see with what political and specialist understanding, with what personal effort and civic responsibility the working people turn our common plans into reality. The fact that youth is particularly active and creative in this fills us with special pleasure. Our socialist youth federation has with its "FDJ Brief to the 11th SED Congress" given a mobilizing response to the call made by the highest forum of our party to this country's young generation. The declaration of support by young and first-time voters strengthens us in the certainty that we will be able to continue successfully our joint work across the generations.

Through this proven common ground, we will win through on our main battlefield for the unity of economic and social policy. We are mastering the scientific and technological revolution without unemployment and are proving that only socialism is in the position to produce a modern production structure without new poverty. In this way we are increasing dynamically and continuously the quality of life of socialism on German soil.

The willingness of the people to follow the course of our party with optimism and enterprise is also due to their experience that it pays each individual to work well. It is being realized everywhere in the country that what we want is our common will, what we achieve benefits everybody. This experience corresponds to the spirit of socialism of safeguarding and increasing further with the help of economic progress the material and cultural living standards of our people. Our housing construction program is highly appreciated here, and far beyond our frontiers, as a cultural deed of the first order, as a humanistic program for the realization of one of the fundamental human rights. By 1990 the housing conditions of 10.5 million citizens will have improved, with constant low rents, in the historically short period of only two decades; and commensurate with the resolutions of our 11th party congress, we shall continue to build.

Thus our workers' and peasants' state is turning the old dream of the revolutionary German workers movement, to solve the housing issue as a social problem, into the reality of socialism. A look at history and today's comparison with the development in the capitalist housing market confirms that solving the housing issue becomes possible only through the victory of socialism on German soil.

Our state's special concern for mother and child has met with great echo. The correctness of these social measures -- shown not least by the fact that through them, those opportunities can be seized still more effectively -- which guarantees equal rights to women and in public life, is embodied in the Constitution.

The prospects for our social development contained in the resolutions of the 11th party congress are also vouched for by the 500 deputies of our highest people's representation with their work.

The 339 men and 161 women elected are, in the best spirit of the word, spokesmen of the people. They are fighting within their social areas in the front line when the prosperity of the people and the safeguarding of peace are at stake.

Of our People's Chamber deputies, 271 workers and 31, farmers; 126 deputies, members of intelligentsia; 69, employees and 3, otherwise employed; 285 deupties have completed a university and 79 a technical college education. The newly elected People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly and the bezirk assemblies therefore consist of highly qualified deputies, who are closely linked to the citizens and rooted firmly within their work teams. They offer a good guarantee for the continuation of our successful policy and for the daily safeguarding of our people's political and social rights. We consider it necessary to include the deputies with their specialist knowledge and their rich experiences in the People's Chamber committees at a still earlier date in the preparation of bills. The results of their checks for applying laws to everyday practice are to be thoroughly analyzed by the ministries.

In our German Democratic Republic, the contrast between the state and citizens, so typical for all exploitative systems, has been overcome once and for all. Here what applies is that everything is for the people, everything through the people, everything with the people. In our workers' and peasants' state, every citizen has the right to participate, irrespective of his social background. His ideology and his religious faith, in solving the social concerns. Everyone can see this for himself.

The election movement and the election result have confirmed impressively that the firm unity of party, state and people, the reliable alliance of all classes and strata are the guarantee of our secure advance. The citizens recognize that our party realizes through the activity of all what has been decided for the well-being of all. From the great trust in the policy of our party and of the socialist state, a firm patriotic and internationalist cast of mind has developed in our people. Deputies and voters are equally living proof that in our state the one-time subject has become the sovereign shaper of his own fate. No other state on German soil can say that about itself.

The qualititively new stage in the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR, which we have entered the following the decisions of the 11th congress, also brings new demands on the effectiveness of the state organs and on the unfolding of socialist democracy. The solution of the tasks decided by the 11th congress is unthinkable withiout the increasingly broad involvement of the working people in the running of state and society and a corresponding working style, linked to the masses, for the party and state organs.

It is shown in practice that comprehensive intensification presupposes a further improvement in state management and planning. Our economic plans, which are necessary in the interests of a constant increase in performance, are increasingly tied to decisions whose political, economic, social and territorial consequences whose political, economic, social and territorial consequences have to be considered far ahead. In this we will continue to be guided in coming years by the proven principle of democratic centralism.

The brief from our 11th congress to the Council of Ministers and its organs to improve the complex management of economically decisive processes, to increase long-term work, to organize an even more effective control of the tasks decided and to do justice to the increasing demands on the government's coordinating functions are in line with this.

The law concerning the Council of Ministers is to be reworked in the new legislative period in this spirit and in line with social requirements. It is necessary to link central state management increasingly closely, more concretely and productively with the initiatives of the working people and the experiences of the combines, enterprises, cooperatives and local state organs.

The best experiences of the work of the local state organs must be analyzed even more effectively and must be generalized more broadly through tight central managment activity. In particular, the comparison of performance must be further developed. It is shown that the ruthless comparison of the standard of performance achieved helps to tap new sources for increases in perfomance, to uncover management reserves, and through the experiences of the most productive to achieve the best for the citizens. The joint discussions of the SED Central Committee and the Council of Ministers with the chairmen of the kreis councils and the mayors, which is to take place in Berlin this October on the Politburo decision, will also serve this end.

Comparison of performance in the most important areas and the consequences drawn from this are part of our constructive attempt to solve long-standing problems by advancing. The public comparison of performance, the generalization of the experiences of the best, and socialist competition are among the often mentioned advantage of socialism. In the future, we want to derive even greater benefit from them.

Favorable reproduction conditions for the development of the combines and enterprises benefit the citizens in the region and in the whole of society. On the other hand, what strengthens our workers and peasant state also benefits the community and the town and promotes the well-being of every citizen. In this dialectical interrelation, territorial rationalization as a main way of creating good reproduction and working and living conditions in the region must be planned even more carefully and organized exactly and effectively.

Our local socialist policy plays a significant part in making the driving forces and advantages of socialism more effectively felt. We note with satisfaction that as a result of the practical implementation of the law on local popular representation, a further improvement in state management in the towns and communities is taking place. The local state organs organize the increase in performance in their regions in a more planned way. As a result of their everyday work, they involve more and more citizens in the solution of local and general state tasks. The common responsibility of reaching everyone and not leaving anyone behind is making itself felt increasingly strongly in villages and urban residential areas.

The joint work of local state organs with enterprises and cooperatives is making good progress. Citizen initiatives and citizen prosperity are developing successfully and have a beneficial effect on one another. In this our mayors, whose creative initiatives we support everywhere, have a special share. It has been confirmed that a good local atmosphere, the trustful cooperation in the interest of common concerns, also create a continuous productive work climate, and deepens, not least, a sense of belonging.

As underlined once again by the election movement, the proposals and critical comments by the citizens are essential for lively local politics. The attention and support of the population create essential conditions for settling matters which are still not in order. If matters cannot be solved either right now or for a lengthy period, then this must be said openly. The confidence of the citizens in their state power presupposes the confidence of all workers of the state apparatus in the citizen.

Just how many reserves have to be opened up in this area alone through still greater mutual understanding is shown by many a petition handed in to the central authorities and which, in the interest of the people, could have been cleared up more quickly on the spot.

The election talks have confirmed that it is a special duty for all party and state organs to deal with the proposals and petitions quickly and carefully and, in the spirit of the party congress, to look after the justified interests of the citizens. Again and again the experience is confirmed that, depending on the reaction, citizens can be won for work for the common good, but opportunities for common work can also be missed.

It is also part of the citizens' wellbeing that their rights are strictly defended and regulations, such as the city and local codes, uncompromisingly implemented. The high degree of legal efficiency in our country encourages our citizens to support themselves and law and order in their enterprises and residential areas.

The discussions in preparation for the election of judges and lay assessors are drawing attention to the need to follow up this willingness still more extensively in future, particularly under the conditions of the rapid development of science and technology, great technological discipline, the adherence of all to safety regulations, and reliability are of increasing importance. Our dynamic performance growth releases no one from the responsibility to protect our national wealth against losses, through a high degree of order and discipline.

What our 11th party congress adopted for the new path ahead of our society, is, in the meantime, being supported by a broad flood of new promises and initiatives. The members and candidates of our party bear great responsibility for the further unfolding of the mass initiative. The session of the bezirk executives, the kreis executives, and the kreis party aktivs of the SED, in analyzing the resolutions of our party congress, have laid down for this a good foundation. The whole election movement is conveying valuable experiences for the political-ideological work of our party and mass orgainizations. They will have to be made good use of also in the future.

The discussions of the Executive of our party have carried the creative spirit and revolutionary optimism of the 11th SED Congress into our basic organizatons, the mass organizations and the state organs. They were directed at underpinning the high competition targets at every workplace through personal commitments, at creating everywhere the conditions for imaginative and consistent work, and at working responsibility for a constant improvement in working and living conditions. At the center stands the task of linking in the collectives the continuous accountablility for obligations taken on with a broad discussion on the directive on the new 5-year plan. High performance targets for the 1986 economic plan and the 5-year plan were worked out on this basis.

Through the election to the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly and the Berzirk assemblies, thousands of members of our party have recieved from the voters the privilege of acting as a deputy. More than a few of them were standing for the first time for their respective popular representations. They need the particular support of our party. The party organizations ought to exert responsible and tactful influence to promote, right form the start, a working style linked to the masses in the case of every deputy.

We will support the deputies in every way so that at meetings of residents, discussions in collectives and in personal talks with the citizens they always prove themselves, in the best sense of the word, as representatives of the people.

To this end it is necessary to discuss regularly with the deputies topical questions relating to the domestic and foreign policy of our state, the plan fulfilment and development problems of enterprises and cooperatives in their constituencies. The decisive prerequisite for serving in high office, however, remains for each his own political experience, his knowledge and constant further education, his political steadfastness and his ability to carry things through. We are firmly conviced that every deputy is aware of the high honor and obligation of the brief given by the voters and will act accordingly.

REPORTAGE ON PEOPLE'S CHAMBER ELECTION RESULTS

Honecker, Stoph Reelected

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[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- The People's Chamber of the GDR met in Berlin this morning for is first (constituent) session. According to the GDR Constitution the deputies, who were given an overwhelming vote of confidence in the 8 June elections, are electing the chairman and members of the Council of State, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the chairman of the GDR National Defense Council. The People's Chamber also decides on the setting up and composition of its committees.

Prior to the session the parliamentary groups of the highest people's representation had already been set up and the group chairmen were elected.

On 8 June with the election of the 500 People's Chamber deputies, an impressive affirmation of the upcompromising continuation of the policy for the people's well-being, the strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace, as adopted by the 11th SED Congress and contained in the election appeal of the National Council of The National Front, was shown. This binding commitment characterized the atmosphere of the session, which was also attended by the 203 replacement candidates of the People's Chamber.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR are following as guests today's proceedings with great interest.

Numerous GDR and foreign journalits of news agencies, newspapers, radio and television stations are covering this important event in the social life of the GDR.

Deputy Wilhelmine Schirmer-Proescher, as the oldest member of the highest people's representation, headed the constituent session until the election of the new presidium, according to the standing orders of the People's Chamber. In her address at the opening of the first session of the ninth legislative period of the GDR's highest people's representation she pointed out that the Republic's election commission, commensurate with the regulations of the election law, had established the final election results and the validity of the election to the People's Chamber on 8 June 1986, against which no objections had been raised.

Wilhelmine Schirmer-Proescher submitted for the election of the People's Chamber Presidium the joint proposal of the SED Central Committee, the Central Democratic bloc of the parties and mass organizations as well as all groups of the People's Chamber. The deputies gave to this proposal their unanimous assent. Deputy Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, was again proposed as the president of the People's Chamber, and Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU, was again proposed as the deputy president.

Horst Sindermann, Gerald Goetting and the other members of the Presidium were unanimously elected in one ballot. The president by seniority congratulated Horst Sindermann cordially on this great proof of confidence shown to him again with the election as president. Under his proven leadership the People's Chamber will continue its work as successfully as in the two previous legislative periods. She declared the People's Chamber constituted and gave the chair to Horst Sindermann.

Horst Sindermann, on behalf of all the members of the Presidium, expressed thanks for the confidence shown. He said: "In the previous legislative period decisive laws for the further shaping of the advanced socialist society in the GDR were adopted. In this, the ninth legislative period, the deputies of the highest people's representation, will again be guided by the principles of one working corporate body by preparing the bills jointly with all citizens, organizing their enforcement and safeguarding the control of the enforcement.

Horse Sindermann continued: "The deputies of the People's Chamber, Comrade Honecker said at the second session of the Central Committee, are offering a good guarantee for the continuation of our successful policy and the daily guarantee of the political and social rights of our people. Let us adhere to this,"

Prior to dealing with today's agenda Horst Sindermann said that the deputies of the parties and mass organizations represented in the People's Chamber had formed 10 groups. In accordance with Paragraph 43 Section 1 of the standing orders of the People's Chamber.

The deputies then passed today's agenda proposed by Horst Sindermann on behalf of the People's Chamber Presidium, the first item of which was the election and swearing-in of the chairman, the deputy chairman, members and secretary of the GDR Council of State.

Concerning this the People's Chamber president said that the SED Central Committee and the SED group, in agreement with the Central Democratic bloc of parties and mass organizations and the other groups of the People's Chamber are submitting the joint proposal to reelect the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Deputy Erich Honecker, as chairman of the GDR Council of State. The deputies this proposal with loud applause.

Horst Sindermann said: "The election movement for the election of the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly and the bezirk assemblies has clearly proved how great is our people's confidence in the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, our Comrade Erich Honecker. During his election talks and rallies in Karl Marx Stadt, in Erfurt and Soemmerda, at Carl Zeiss Jena and with the cooperative farmers in Gierstaedt he was met with a wave of sympathy, and there was perceptible joy that he, as candidate in the election to the People's Chamber, was deliberating with the electorate."

Horst Sindermann continued: "This is characteristic of a socialist stateman who lives among the people, who knows and takes into account the wishes and concerns of his electorate. From him radiated the forward-moving spirit of the 11th SED Congress which decided on the continuation of the policy for the prosperity of our people. And in our talks with the electorate we have all felt this spirit and taken away with us the confidence in Comrade Erich Honecker.

"We know from our interparliamentary work how the willingness for businesslike dialogue for peace, as practiced by Comrade Honecker in the previous legislative period, has earned him and thus our state respect. In international politics Comrade Honecker announced that peace is mankind's greatest possesion, and he thus expressed the sentiments of the whole country.

His communist relationship with the Soviet Union and his sincere cooperation with the socialist fraternal countries are highly respected. A statesman who, like Comrade Honecker, is guided in his work by the motto: the world conscience must determine international development, is a worthy representative of our people."

As a sign of their assent all the deputies rose during the election from their seat and broke into tumultuous applause for several minutes for the unanimously reelected chairman of the GDR Council of State.

Horst Sindermann conveyed to the chairman of the GDR Council of State the most cordial congratulations from all the deputies of the highest people's representation on his reelection. He said: "Please be assured, esteemed Comrade Honecker, that the deputies of the People's Chamber will be doing everything in their power to continue the successful policy of the SED and of our state. Based on the confidence of all citizens the people's power is consolidating and deepening in our country. All the deputies of the People's Chamber wish you, dear Comrade Chairman, creative power and many years of good health in fulfilling the tasks in party and state for the benefit of the people of the GDR."

Erich Honecker's election as chairman of the GDR Council of State was followed by his ceremonious swearing-in, for the purpose of which he was asked by the People's Chamber president to come to the speaker's desk. According to Article 68 of the GDR Constitution, the chairman of the Council of State took the following oath before the People's Chamber: "I swear to devote my efforts to the welfare of the people of the GDR, to safeguard its Constitution and laws, to fulfill my duties conscientiously and to do justice to all."

After the ceremony the president of the People's Chamber conducted Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker to his seat. Erich Mueckenberger, member of the People's Chamber Presidium, who took over the chair, read the joint proposal of the SED Central Committee -- in agreement with the central democratic block of the parties and mass organizations as well as all the groups of the People's Chamber -- on the elections, the chairman's deputies, the members and the secretary of the council of state. The highest people's representation agreed to elect en bloc the 8 deputies of the chairman, the 21 other members and the secretary. After the deputies had risen from their seats Erich Mueckenberger announced the unanimous election of the personages proposed.

The deputies to the chairman, the members and the secretary of the Council of State swore the oath demanded by Article 68 of the Constitution "I swear" and shook hands. Erich Mueckenberger announced that the swearing-in of Deputy Ilse Thiele, member of the Council of State, who because of illness was unable to attend the session, will take place separately.

Horst Sindermann, who had again taken over the chair, asked the chairman of the the Council of State to address the floor.

On the next item on the agenda -- election of the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the order to the chairman of the Council of Ministers to set up the GDR Council of Ministers -- Horst Sindermann read the following letter signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee: "On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the SED parliamentary group in agreement with the Central Democratic bloc of the parties and mass organizations and the other groups of the People's Chamber, I propose that Deputy Willi Stoph be elected chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers."

This proposal was received with long applause. The deputies of the People's Chamber rose from their seats and unanimously elected Willi Stoph as chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

They affirmed their assent with loud applause. Horst Sindermann congratulated Willi Stoph on his reelection as chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Turning to Willi Stoph, he said: "Standing at the head of the government of the GDR , you bear great responsibility. We wish you further success in your work of fulfilling the resolutions of the 11th party congress for the overall strengthening of the GDR . Please accept the best wishes for your health and successful work."

The People's Chamber instructed Willi Stoph to set up the Council of Ministers and to submit to the People's Chamber the proposal for electing the members of the Council of Ministers, in accordance with Article 79 of the Constitution. The People's Chamber president announced that at the second session of the People's Chamber the chairman of the Council of Ministers will make his statement and submit to the highest people's representation commensurate with the resolution adopted, the proposals on setting up the Council of Ministers.

Concerning item three on the agenda Horst Sindermann submitted on behalf of the People's Chamber Presidium the following motion: "On the decision of the SED central Committee, the SED group, and in agreement with the Central Democratic bloc of parties and mass organizations as well as the other groups of the People's Chamber it is proposed to elect Deputy Erich Honecker as chairman of the GDR National Defense Council," The deputies rose from their seats and applauded tumultuously. The elected Erich Honecker unanimously as chairman of the GDR National Defense Council.

Horst Sindermann linked the most cordial congratulations of all the deputies to Erich Honecker's election with the words: "Nothing is more important than peace for the citizens. This peace we need in order to fulfill the exacting tasks adopted by the 11th SED Congress. Thanks to your work over the decades as chairman of the National Defense Council, you are personally helping to strengthen the defense capability of our Republic and thus to make its contribution, by the side of the Soviet Union, within the socialist community, to the preservation and safeguarding of peace. We wish you, dear Comrade Erich Honecker, success, creative power and much personal health in fulfilling the defense tasks."

Concerning the fourth and final point on the agenda the deputies, had to deal as a motion from all the groups with the resolution on the setting up and composition of the People's Chamber committees. They assented to this proposal by a show of hands. Horst Sindermann congratulated all the committee members on their election and wished them success for their work of implementing the successful policy of the state during the ninth legislative period.

Next the People's Chamber President, on behalf of the Presidium, proposed that the second session of the GDR People's Chamber be convened for Tuesday, 17th June 1986, at 1000. The deputies agreed to this and to the proposed agenda.

Outside the agenda the GDR interparliamentary group was formed and the chairman, deputy chairman and the members of the committee elected en bloc. Concerning this a joint proposal of all the groups was submitted.

In conclusion, the president emphasized that the first (constituent) session has fulfilled its tasks and declared it closed.

Honecker Expresses Thanks

LD161641 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1022 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, spoke at the constituent session of the People's Chamber in Berlin today. He said:

I am deeply moved and grateful for the confidence you have placed in me. Your assent to my reelection as chairman of the GDR Council of State I consider to be an honorary duty. I shall exercise this high office at all times, aware of the responsibility placed in me, the duty before our people. All my thinking and acting will also in future be devoted to the people's happiness in socialism and the preservation of peace as mankind's greatest possession.

Please permit me to take this opportunity to thank all the citizens of our country most cordially for their diligence and creative help in our common historical work of socialism on German soil. The people, with their positive attitude to life, their knowledge, and their abilities are the most treasured possession in our socialist fatherland. Together we shall be able to meet all future challenges through our work.

The general elections on 8 June this year have shown impressively how close our socialist state and the citizens are linked to one another. By assenting to the electoral appeal of the National Front and the election of their candidates, the citizens have affirmed the resolutions of the 11th SED congress which launched a new stage in further shaping an advanced socialist society in the GDR. Our path to 1990, and even to the year 2000, has been clearly marked. Thus we realize the SED program as a social strategy of steady progress, national prosperity, equal education opportunities for all, social justice, and full democracy of the people.

Anyone who wants to experience what a free people on free soil are capable of can see for himself in our GDR. In fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, in the community of socialist countries, we implement on the dividing line between the two world systems the magnificent ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

Resurrected from the ruins of World War II and facing the future, we have, led by a strong united workers party and despite all imperialist disruptive action, built up in the shape of the GDR a powerful workers and peasants state in the center of Europe. Its innate stability and dynamism serve peace.

Our policy of dialogue with all the forces of commonsense and realism is also committed to the bold, realistic program of the Soviet Union for creating a world without nuclear weapons, a reduction of conventional weapons from the Atlantic to the Urals, and the resolutions adopted concerning this by the states of the Warsaw Pact in Budapest. The more inflamed the international situation, the more level-headedness is needed. To relax the international situation, to lastingly secure peace on earth and in space remains the highest principle of our state policy. The attitude which can be met with everywhere in our country "My place of work is my battlefield for peace" shows how much we agree in this with the will of the people.

Today, the unity of economic and social policy has become the main battlefield for millions of workers. Year in and year out it is confirmed here that dynamic economic progress entails at the same time social progress. And this we intend to continue. With our economic strategy we are well armed to meet future tasks.

We are linking increasingly effectively the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. More and more the capability of our stable national economy is being determined by mastering key technologies.

This corresponds to the requirements of the GDR and its foreign policy which is aimed at dialogue and cooperation. We are for the cooperation of all states and peoples according to the principles of the UN Charter in whose work we are participating actively and on an equal footing..

Together we have achieved much. However, looking at the size of the achievements it becomes all the more clear what remains to be done. Our attitude remains to make our achievements the starting point for still higher objectives in our development. This is only natural, for our society, which has set the well-being of everyone as its target. Thus I shall continue to feel committed to the weal and woe of all the citizens of the GDR, irrespective of ideology and religion.

Our path in the years ahead will certainly not be easy. Imperialist circles, to whom the attractiveness of the GDR is a thorn in the flesh, are not going to be sparing with disruptive actions. However, and I am saying this with full conviction, this will not prevent us from implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress.

Our life and our future link us to our fatherland, the socialist GDR. Its strengthening and its defense are a matter of honor and commitment for us.

Just like you, esteemed deputies, I shall work wholeheartedly to consolidate and increase the trust of the citizens in the policy of our state and in us as the elected representatives of the people. We all know what this task demands. However, we also know the happy feeling of being useful to other people. In the certainty of having adopted the right course with our policy and of acting side by side with reliable allies we shall solve the future tasks.

Let us tackle the work together. It serves the greatest cause in the world, socialism and peace.

Presidium Members Named

LD161533 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0944 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin 16 Jun (ADN) -- The joint proposal of the SED Central Committee, the Central Democratic bloc of parties and mass organizations, as well as all the People's Chamber groups for the election of the Presidium of the People's Chamber was unanimously confirmed by the deputies.

Members of the Presidium are the President of the GDR People's Chamber Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee; Deputy President of the People's Chamber Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU; members of the Presidium of the People's Chamber, Rudolf Agsten, doctor of science, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Liberal Democratic Party Central Executive; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the GDR Council of State; Guenter Hartmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the National Democratic Party Main Executive; Werner Heilmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the FDGB National Executive; Wolfgang Heyl, deputy chairman of the CDU; Dr Guenther Maleuda, deputy chairman of the Democratic Peasants Party; Erich Mueckenerger, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission of the SED Central Committee; Manfred Scheler, first secretary of the Peasants Mutual Aid Association Central Executive; Wilhelmine Schirmer-Proescher, deputy chairman of the Democratic Women's League; Prof Dr Karl-Heinz Schulmeister, first vice president and first national secretary of the GDR Cultural League; and Volker Voigt, second secretary of the FDJ Central Committee.

Committees Chairman Listed

LD161624 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1158 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- The following have been elected chairmen of the People's Chamber committees for the ninth electoral period:

Foreign Affairs Committee:	Hermann Axen
National Defense Committee:	Paul Verner
Constitution and Law Committee:	Professor Dr Wolfgang Weichelt
Industry, Construction and Transport Committee:	Dr Guenter Mittag
Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs Committee:	Michael Koplanski
Trade and Supply Committee:	Dr. Werner Jarowinsky
Budget and Finance Committee:	Rosel Walther
Labor and Social Policy Committee:	Dr Fritz Roesel
Health Committee:	Professor Dr Christoph Brueckner
Public Education Committee:	Professor Dr Kurt Hager
Culture Committee:	Professor Dr Karl-Heinz Schulmeister
Youth Committee:	Gerd Schulz
Citizens; Petitions Committee:	Ulrich Fahl
Standing Order Committee:	Dr. Rudolf Agsten
Credentials Committee:	Dr. Siegfried Dallmann

Group Chairmen Cited

LD161224 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0958 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- The following have been elected for the ninth electoral period as chairmen and deputy chairmen of the grups in the People's Chamber:

Group	Chairman	Deputy Chairman
SED	Erich Mueckenberger	Doctor Klaus Sorgenicht
Democratic Peasants Party	Erwin Binder	Michael Koplanski
CDU	Wolfgang Heyl	Ulrich Fahl
Liberal Democratic Party	Doctor of Science Rudolf Agsten	Prof Gertrud Sasse
National Democratic Party	Guenter Hartmann	Rosel Walther
FDGB	Hans Jendretzky	Reinhard Sommer
Democratic Women's League	Eva Rohmann	Gisela Fuchs
FDJ	Hans-Joachim Willerding	Lutz Ahnfeld
Cultural League	Professor Doctor Karl-Heinz Schulmeister	Professor Doctor Gregor Schirmer
Peasants Mutual Aid Association	Manfred Scheler	Karl-Heinz Markwat

STOPH SPEAKS AT PEOPLE'S CHAMBER SESSION 17 JUN

LD171201 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0808 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR People's Chamber met for its second session on Tuesday morning. In accordance with the agenda decided upon at the first (constituent) session of the highest people's representation, Willi Stoph took the floor at the start for the statement by the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. He presented the main points of emphasis for the continuation of the proven course of the Main Task in its unity of economic and social policy.

Further in the session, spokesman of all 10 parliamentary groups will present views on the government statement on their behalf. Also on the agenda is the election of members of the Council of Ministers. The deputies will also decide on the composition of the Supreme Court and elect the general Prosecuting Attorney.

The People's Chamber deputies received the statement by the chairman of the Council of Ministers with vigorous applause. Horst Sindermann thanked Willi Stoph for his speech.

After this the discussion on the statement began. Requests to speak from all 10 parliamentary groups have been made on this point on the agenda, the People's Chamber President stated. He gave the floor to Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, as the first speaker.

The members of the Democratic Peasants Party [DBD] will collaborate with optimism, energy and creativity in the implementation of the tasks marked out in the government statement, Deputy Ernst Mecklenburg stressed on behalf of the DBD group. The farmers know that bread can flourish only in peace, he said. They want to sow and reap in peace.

For the CDU, its chairman, Deputy Gerald Goetting, approved the government statement. The safeguarding of peace and the promotion of the wellbeing of man are matters of concern on which Christians and non-Christians in the GDR agree fully, he said.

The government statement met with the unqualified approval of the Liberal Democratic Party group, stated Deputy Prof Dr Manfred Gerlach.

The experience that socialism is there for all, and needs the deeds of all, is millionfold, Deputy Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party [NDP], emphasized. The aim and content of the work of the NDPD members for the whole legislative period are determined by the principles formulated in the election appeal.

The foreign and domestic policy course presented in the government statement corresponds to the interests of the over 9,000,000 trade union members, the deputy, Prof Dr. Johanna Toepfer (FDGB) noted.

Deputy Eva Rohmann, speaking on behalf of the Democratic Womens League group, said that women feel most deeply allied to the good policy of the party and state leadership and show it their fullest trust.

On behalf of the FDJ, 18-year-old Deputy Jana Griessbach said that she regarded the appeal of the 11th SED Congress to the young people to prepare to carry the banner of the achievements of socialism over the threshold of the new millennium as a great personal chance.

Deputy Gottfried Drechsel reported on the political activity of the 7,773 local organization Peasants Mutual Aid Association on behalf of his group. He referred to the necessity of using the 274 peasants' trading cooperatives even more efficiently in order to increase production and to improve working and living conditions in the countryside.

After these speeches, Horst Sindermann called out Point 3 on the agenda: "Vote of confidence by the People's Chamber of the CDR in the statement by the chairman of the Council of Ministers and election of the members of the Council of Ministers of the GDR." It was passed unanimously. In accordance with Article 50 of the Constitution of the GDR, the members of the Council of Ministers, who had been proposed by Willi Stoph at the beginning of his statement, were elected.

Then, also unanimously, the deputies elected the president, the vice presidents and justices of the Supreme Court and the lay assessors of the Senate for Labor Law of the Supreme Court of the GDR. The pledge of trust of the deputies was received by Dr Guenter Sarge as president of the Supreme Court, Dr Werner Strasberg as first vice president, and Dr Gerhard Koerner and Major General Lothar Penndorf as vice presidents. Guenter Wendland received the deputies' pledge of trust in his new post as procurator general of the GDR.

Under Point 6 of the agenda, the People's Chamber dealt with the budget accounting for the year 1985.

After it had been confirmed, the People's Chamber unanimously adopted, as the last point on the agenda, the law on the treaty between the CDR and Republic of Zambia on legal assistance. The deputies also voted for the laws on consular treaties between the GDR and PRC and between the GDR and Yemen Arab Republic. The Committee for Foreign Affairs and the Constitution and Law Committee, Horst Sindermann stated, had expressed a view on the drafts of these laws and had recommended their adoption.

HONECKER PAYS CEREMONIAL VISIT TO STATE COUNCIL

LD161815 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1115 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, was welcomed with a military ceremony outside the official building of the State Council on Marx-Engels Platz in Berlin at noon today. The state flag of the GDR and the red banner of the working class was raised outside the building, and an honor guard of the National People's Army presented arms. The chairman was cordially welcomed by Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State. Many hundreds of Berliners and guests of the city turned up to share in the ceremony in honor of the reelected chairman of the GDR State Council. The honor guard band played the GDR national anthem. The standard of the State Council, the emblem of the Republic on a red background, with a black, red, and yellow edging, was flying. Colonel Lothar Otto, commander of the honor guard, reported to the chairman of the State Council. Erich Honecker thanked him for the report. Together with the secretary of the Council of State, he proceeded to the flag of the honor guard and paid his respects to it. While the band played Beethoven's Yorck March, Erich Honecker inspected the guard composed of members of the ground, air, and naval forces.

Erich Honecker was accompanied by applause and cheers from the Berliners on his way to the main entrance of the State Council building, at which honor guards were posted.

Swears-In Ministers

LD171659 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1441 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today swore in the chairman and the members of the Council of Ministers in accordance with Article 79, Paragraph 4 of the Consitution. In a short address he congratulated Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the SED Contral Committee Politburo, and the members of the Council of Ministers on their unanimous election by the People's Chamber, and wished them much success and creativity for their responsible work. "I am convinced," Erich Honecker said, "that you will use all your strength to implement the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress for the further strengthening of our German Democratic Republic, for the well-being of the people, and for the safeguarding of peace."

STOPH APPOINTS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEMBERS TO POSTS

LD171859 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1514 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 (ADN) -- The GDR Council of Ministers, which was elected by the People's Chamber today, later met for its constituent session. Willi Stoph congratulated the members and appointed them to their offices. He wished them success in solving the reponsible tasks resulting from the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, and the election manifesto of the National Council of the National Front for the qualitatively new phase in the further development of the advanced socialist society. As was expressed in the government statement, the Council of Ministers will direct all its efforts to the continuation of the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy for the benefit of the people, for the strengthening of socialism, and for the safeguarding of peace.

In accordance with Article 80, Paragraph 2 of the GDR Constitution, the Council of Ministers formed from among its member, the Presidium of the Council of Ministers. The members are: Willi Stoph chairman of the Council of Ministers; Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Alfred Neunann, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Contract Court; Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of justice; Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR permanent representative to CEMA; Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for materials management; Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of ministers and minister for environmental protection and water management; Dr Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Rudolpoh Schulze, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministes and minister for posts and telecommunications; Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology; Walter Halbritter, minister and director of the Office for Prices in the Council of Ministers; Ernst Hoefner, minister of finance; and Bruno Leitz, minister for agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs.

The following tasks were allotted to those members of the Council of Ministers who are not members of the Presidium: Otto Arndt, minister for transportation and director of railroads; Dr Gerhard Beil, minister for foreign trade; Wolfgang Beyreuther, state secretary for labor and wages; Dr Manfred Bochmann, minister for geology; Prof Dr Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister for higher and vocational education; Gerhard Briksa, minister for trade and supply; Werner Buschmann, minister for light industry; Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police and Army general; Oskar Fischer, minister for foreigh affairs; Dr Rudi Georgi, minister for machine tools and processing machinery construction; Wolfgang Gress, state secretary in the State Planning Commission; Prof Dr Karl Gruenheid, minister for glass and ceramics industry; Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffman, minister for culture; Dr Margot Honecker, minister for education; Wolfgang Junker, minister for construction industry; Horst Kaminsky, president of the GDR State Bank; Rolf Kersten, minister for heavy machinery and Oquipment construction; Heinz Kessler, minister for national defense and Army general; Heinz Klopfer, state secretary in the State Planning Commission; Erhard Krack, chief mayor of Berlin; Prof Dr Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, minister for health; Felix Meier, Minister for electrical engineering and electronics; Erich Mielke, minister for state security and Army general; Wolfgang Mitzinger, minister for coal and energy; Hans Sattler, director of the Office for Youth Affairs in the Council of Ministers; Dr Kurt Singhuber, minister for ore mining, metallurgy and potash; Dr Albert Stief, minister and chairman of the committee of the Workers and Peasants Inspectorate of the GDR; Gerhard Tautenhahn, minister for general and agricultural machinery and vehicle construction; Dr Udo-Dieter Wange, minister for area-controlled industry and foodstuffs industry; and Dr Guenther Wyschofsky, minister for chemical industry.

PROCURATOR GENERAL, SUPREME COURT CHAIRMAN REPLACED

LD181111 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0915 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN) -- The Deputy Chairman of the Council of State Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, discharged the long-standing procurator general of the GDR, Dr Josef Streit at a ceremony on Wednesday. Dr Streit is leaving his post for health reasons at his own request. On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, he expressed to Dr Josef Streit the gratitude and appreciation of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR Council of State for his militant activity, rich in work, over decades at the head of the procurator general's office of the GDR. Egon Krenz paid tribute in particular to Dr Streit's outstanding share in the construction of the antifascist-democratic system of justice and in the development of the procurator general's office of the workers and peasants power.

Egon Krenz congratulated Guenter Wendland on his election as procurator general of the GDR.

On the same day the long-standing president of the Supreme Court of the GDR, Dr Heinrich Toeplitz, who is also leaving his post at his own request, was also discharged by Egon Krenz. He paid cordial tribute to the great services of Dr Toeplitz and emphasized his important share in shaping and consolidating the socialist legal system in the GDR. On behalf of Erich Honecker, he expressed the gratitude and appreciation of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR Council of State to the departing president for his successful work over decades. Egon Krenz congratulated the president, Dr Guenter Sarge, and the justices of the GDR Supreme Court on their election and wished them success in their responsible work in the management of the administration of justice in the courts of the GDR.

ECONOMIC RESULTS RELEASED FOR JANUARY-APRIL 1986

AU091048 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Jun 86 p 10

[Central Statistic Office Report on Economic Performance for the Period January-April 1986]

[Text] January-April 1986 (Data Given as a Percentage of Figures for the Same Period Last Year)

Industrial State and Cooperative Enterprises (including small companies and small cooperatives.)	
Volume of Gross Production Value:	101.4
Industry Total	105.8
Within this: Metallurgy	105.6
Machine industry	98.8
Chemical industry	104.0
Building materials industry	99.9
Light industry	99.7
Food industry	101.7
Industry excluding food industry	99.4
Number of employees	102.0
Gross product per employee	108.1
Average monthly wages per employee	
Construction Sector of the Building Industry (including small companies and small cooperatives)	107.5
Production of the building industry	96.3
Number of employees	111.1
Average monthly wages per employee	
Foreign Trade (at current prices)	114.1
Imports	106.9
Exports	
Retail trade turnover (at current prices)	106.7
Within this: Food, beverages and tobacco	116.6
Articles of clothing	109.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	95.8
Procurement	96.1
Within this: Plant products	94.9
Live animals	99.1
Animal products	
Achievement of Transport Enterprises	105.2
Goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage/kilometres)	99.9
Long distance transport of passengers (based on passenger kilometers)	109.4
Population's revenues from central sources	105.6
Consumer price index	

Production of the industrial state and cooperative enterprises in the period January-April 1986 exceeded that of last year by 1.4 percent, excluding the food industry, by 1.7 percent. Among the main sectors, the production of metallurgy, machine industry, and the building material industry increased; production of light industry and the food industry was approximately the same as a year ago; and production of mining, chemical, and the electric energy industry decreased. Industrial production and domestic and export sales increased in April. As a result of the increase in wholesale and retail trade as well as investment transports, domestic sales increased decisively by 0.9 percent in 4 months. There was no increase in the sales serving production.

Industry exported 2.5 percent more products than in this production. Industry exported 2.5 percent more products than in this period last year. In exports accounted in rubles, the sales of both industrial products and food increased.
In exports accounted in currencies other than the ruble, in addition to the increased exports of industrial products, there was a considerable decrease in food exports.

Sales of agriculture products decreased by 4.2 percent. Procurement of livestock, which makes up almost 70 percent of sales, decreased by 5.1 percent. Sales of vegetables, fruit, wine, and eggs also decreased. Among the livestock, sales of pigs for slaughter decreased by 10 percent compared to January-April last year. The procurement of slaughter cattle decreased by 3 percent. There was an even greater decrease in the sales of slaughter sheep. The poultry sector, however, developed considerably: Sales of poultry increased by 14 percent compared to January-April last year. Retail trade turnover increased in April and sales increased by 8.7 percent in current prices and by 3.9 percent in comparable prices in this period. The turnover increase was discernable primarily in the sales of food in small shops and in the sales of miscellaneous industrial products. This increase was 5.2 percent in comparable prices and 4.8 percent respectively, but the sales of clothing articles also increased -- particularly in April -- (by 1.6 percent -- including 6.4 percent in April) The volume of the catering industry turnover was essentially at the level of last year. The level of supply improved in spite of occasional shortages in assortment. The rate of increase of retail trade prices further decreased.

The number of employees in material sectors declined by 2 percent compared to the first quarter of last year. The decrease in the number of employees was small in industry and transport about 0.5 percent, and was stronger in the large-scale agricultural sector, in forestry and in the construction industry (4-6 percent). The number of employees working in the post and telecommunications increased. The monthly average wages increased by an average of 8.7 percent, and the monthly average increased by 10.4 percent compared to the same period last year; the effects of the wage increases instituted from the second quarter of last year are also reflected in the above figures. Socialist bodies spent 37.8 billion forints on investments in 4 months, and amount close to that of the same period last year. Within this, the amount allocated for central -- and mainly large-scale -- investments decreased considerably and the council and enterprise investments increased.

FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE SESSION DETAILED

LD161550 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly is meeting in session in preparation for the summer session of parliament. Our correspondent, Gyorgy Bernath, reports.

According to the general evaluation, the proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact could open up a new stage of detente and of the history of security and cooperation. The fact that the West has not rejected the proposals put forward in the Budapest appeal of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact can in itself be interpreted as an optimistic sign. This is just one statement that was voiced at the session of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly this morning. Let us, however, outline the events as they happened. The session of the Foreign Affairs Committee was opened by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. So far two topics have been discussed: First, the report on the budget of the Foreign Ministry in 1985 was debated. This report revealed, among other things, that last year the Hungarian People's Republic was perhaps more active than ever in its history.

This activity perhaps exceeded the actual political, economic and military weight of our country, but has made a very useful contribution to the development of international politics and the preservation of dialogue.

Peter Kovari, deputy minister of foreign affairs, told the Foreign Affairs Committee in his oral supplementary that the ministry had not only received but contributed as well: It had covered half its expenditures from its own revenue, primarily accumulated from consular work and the issuing of visas.

One of the new members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Ivan Boldizsar, asked the deputy minister about the information service provided by the ministry. Peter Kovari mentioned in connection with the work last year that all our embassies had been provided with video recorders and they were used to show Hungarian films to those interested.

Professor Szentagothai reported on the basis of his travels abroad that though the financial conditions of the work in the sphere of foreign affairs had not improved, the work of the embassies had improved; nonetheless, even more money should be provided to ensure that our specialists were present at important locations, which provided a hope for economic profits as well. Not only Paris was worth a mass [Henry of Navarae], said the professor, who went on to mention China as somewhere where specialists from most of the world were already present.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly unanimously approved the report by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Thereafter Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs and the former secretary general of the Warsaw Pact provided a briefing on the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact. He stressed that the 2-day session was characterized by hard work and not protocol. The Budapest session had international significance, and this was the evaluation was held everywhere in the world. The political communique briefly expounded the position of the Warsaw Pact regarding world politics, where a radical, favorable change had still not come about. Nonetheless, at the session of the Political Consultative Committee the emphasis was on the forward looking elements, first and foremost on curbing the arms race. The session dealt in detail with European issues, and reached the conclusion that the process which had begun in Helsinki should continue. This, however, necessitated the preservation of the international dialogue. We were preparing in this spirit for the Vienna conference, which will be held this autumn. International interest in this conference, which is a part of the Helsinki process, is very great. The fact that the West had not rejected the proposals contained in the appeal could be interpreted as an optimistic sign, said Miklos Barity. Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committe and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, added that if NATO were to give a favorable reply to the Budapest appeal of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, its effect could reach the territory of Hungary in the not too distant future in the form of the reduction of traditional armaments and armed forces. The session of the Foreign Affairs Committee is currently discussing the report on the relations between Hungary and West Germany.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES HONECKER ON REELECTION

LD172238 Warsaw PAP in English 2218 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 17 -- In connection with the re-election of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, to the post of president of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, First Secretary of the PUWP CC and President of Poland's Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski sent him best congratulations and greetings on behalf of the PUWP and the Polish Council of State.

"Your activity at the post of general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the GDR Council of State is linked with the period of dynamic and comprehensive development of the GDR and of strengthening of fraternal relations between our parties, states and peoples", the cable read.

Jaruzelski also voiced a conviction that these relations would continue to develop and deepen for the wealth of Polish and GDR societies, consolidation of socialism, progress and peace in Europe and in the world.

MESSNER CABLES GDR'S STOPH ON REELECTION

LD172235 Warsaw PAP in English 2216 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 17 -- Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner has sent a congratulator cable to Willi Stoph to mark his reelection as chairman of the CDR Council of Minsters.

MESSNER CONGRATULATES STROUGAL ON REELECTION

LD172236 Warsaw PAP in English 2217 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 17: Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner has sent a congratulatory cable to Lubomir Strougal to mark his reelection as prime minister of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

URBAN HOLDS WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE 17 JUNE

LD171901 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 17 Jun 86

[By Waldemar Janiec and Miroslaw Luniewski]

[Text] More echoes of the Kuklinski case, activity of the underground structures in Poland, Polish debt, and aftereffects of the breakdown in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant made chief topics raised at today's conference held by government press spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban.

Kuklinski Case

At the start of his conference Urban addressed himself to reports disseminated by Western mass media regarding the so-called Kuklinski case, an American agent who in November 1981 revealed to the American authorities the plans of preparations for the introduction of martial law in Poland.

Commenting on various sensational reports on the subject, Urban described them as absolute inventions and trumped-up misinformation. This is how he also termed the news about the Polish side being allegedly informed by the Soviet side of Kuklinski's activities. "I can confirm once again that just after Kuklinski and his family's departure, Warsaw realized he had been a spy and that he had passed information he possessed by virtue of his post on the General Staff," Urban said.

Urban also described as untrue the presumptions of Western mass media which accused the Polish authorities of pursing a double-faced game before December 1981. "Preparations for a possible introduction of martial law and the decision to do so are two different things," he said.

He also stressed that the reasons prompting the declaration of martial law in Poland had gathered momentum in November 1981 when the Solidarnosc leadership categorically disavowed Walesa's participation in the so-called meeting of the three (Jaruzelski, Glemp, Walesa), meant to calm down the situation in Poland. "The government used to warn on many occasions at the time that it was ready to take ultimate measures. It is a pity that the Solidarnosc leadership ignored those warnings. It is a pity, too, that it got no confirmation from such sources which it considered more credible than us, from Western sources, that is," Urban said.

Referring to Western claims about a peaceful character of manifestations announced by the Solidarnosc leadership for December 17, 1981, Urban pointed to the analogies between that situation and the one in Hungary in 1956, when dramatic developments had been triggered off by manifestations also declared to be peaceful.

In the context of the Kuklinski case Urban pointed to broadcasts by the radio station "Voice of America" which described the fact of the Polish side revealing Kuklinski's activities as a propaganda campaign against the U.S., and stressed outrightly that the fact might affect Poland's cooperation with the IMF and the World Bank.

Underground Activities in Poland

Replying to numerous questions about the recent detention of the illegal underground leader Zbigniew Bujak, Urban said that the detention of the chairman of the so-called provisional coordinating commission was followed by others, aimed above all against the Warsaw structures of illegal organizations.

Urban also said that Zbigniew Wroniak, an official of one of central ministries, also detained in connection with the case in question, had been put under temporary arrest on charges of obstructing penal proceeding against Zbigniew Bujak. The case is now being investigated, he stressed.

Urban also said that Tadeusz Mazowiecki and Bronislaw Geremek were being questioned in connection with the case of Bujak and the other detentions of opposition activists.

The government spokesman next presented details of the detention of another opposition activist Anna Walentynowicz, stressing that she was released after being questioned by the militia. The assembly she had been taking part in aimed to provoke public unrest.

Asked about dates of the trials against Czeslaw Bielecki and Tadeusz Jedynak, Urban said that the date of the trial against the former was unknown.

Asked, in the context of the Bujak case, about a possible political amnesty in Poland, Urban said such a decision could not be ruled out in the future, and that it must be enhanced by internal reasons. "As for the date, I have nothing to say at present", he said.

Polish Debt

Asked about the outcome of the talks of the Polish delegation with representatives of the working group of Western commercial banks (Vienna, June 10-11) on re-scheduling payments falling due in the years 1986-1987 under the 1981 and 1982 re-scheduling agreements and under the agreement on the 1983 short-term revolving credit, Urban presented the conditions of the accord accomplished during the talks:

1. Repayment of 95 percent of principal installments falling due in 1986 under the 1981 and 1982 re-scheduling agreements has been re-scheduled for four years.

2. Repayment of 95 percent of principal installments falling due in 1987 under the 1981 and 1982 re-scheduling agreements has been re-scheduled in the following way:

-- 80 percent will be re-scheduled for two years

-- 15 percent will be put at the disposal of the Polish side under the agreement on the 1983 short-term revolving credit.

3. The deadline for the repayment of the 1983 revolving credit has been re-scheduled for two years.

4. The margin of profit under the 1981 and 1982 re-scheduling agreements for sums covered by current re-scheduling has been lowered from 1.75 percent to 1 3/8 percent per annum starting with the re-scheduling date March 20, 1987.

5. The margin of profit of the 1983 revolving credit has been lowered from 1.75 percent to 1.5 percent per annum starting .

I wish to point to the great flexibility and cooperativeness by Western banks, much greater than displayed by the governments which guaranteed those debts, Urban added.

The good cooperation with the Western banks results from the fact that in no time did they break the talks with the Polish side, as well as from the fact that the Polish side went on paying on time the interests due to the western banks.

Aftereffects of the Chernobyl Breakdown

Asked next to size up the losses in Polish tourism ensuing from the Chernobyl breakdown, Min. Urban stated that such an appraisal was impossible at the moment.

However, he stressed that some cutdowns in the number of Western tourists coming to Poland had been recorded, the greatest frignt being manifested by extra-European tourists, for instance from the United States.

Replying next to a question concerning the latest decision by the Polish authorities to pull powdered milk produced in May from the retail network in Poland, Urban said that the decision was motivated not by the level of radioactive contamination, which did not go above the safety norm. It was the intention of th Polish authorities to see children drink milk which was entirely contamination free, even it the contamination level was admissible.

Min. Urban aslo said that the government commission led by Z. Szalajda took a decision, for the second time, to additionally import powdered milk to a tune of 2 million kgs.

Answering questions concerning the Chernobyl breakdown, Urban announced that a detailed report on the actions taken by the government commission would be published after it had been approved by the government, which, he said, might take place yet this week. Min. Urban also said that a meeting, initially planned for May in Berlin, of the representatives of the CMEA countries which are on the Inter-Governmental Commission for the Construction of Nuclear Power Plans in the CMEA, will be held still this month. That will be one of the regular working meetings held biannually.. I think, said Urban, that that meeting will review the conclusions arising from the Chernobyl breakdown.

Polish Sleeping Bags for Homeless in the U.S.

Referring to the Polish relief action for the homeless in the United States, Urban said that the Polish Social Relief committee was clearing various formalities with the American organization receiving the Polish gifts. In case these formalities are cleared up, the sleeping bags and blankets will be shipped to the new York-based organization June 19. Urban also said he had received a letter from another charity organization in Los Angeles which declared its readiness to take Polish gifts in case the New York organization gave the Polish aid up. This aid, it was stressed in the letter, is indispensable for the numerous homeless in California.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES PACT TALKS, BANANA VISIT

LD172010 Warsaw PAP in English 1847 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 17: The PUWP CC Political Bureau today sized up the state of implementation of tasks stemming from the resolution of the 16th PUWP CC plenary session that had discussed problems of the working class.

The session reviewed a report speaking of the degree of improvement in the safety and hygiene of work, achieved as a result of steps taken since the 9th PUWP Congress. The Political Bureau assessed the course of voivodship pre-congress conferences and got acquainted with the course and results of the Budapest conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the states parties to the Warsaw Treaty. The debaters also studied a report on the official visit to Poland paid by predident of the Republic of Zimbabwe Canaan Sodindo Banana.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

LD171944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1721 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session chaired by Vidoje Zarkovic, the LCY Central Committee Presidium Presidium concerning the current economic trends and the measures to implement the objectives and tasks of our development and economic policy in 1986. The introductory report was read by Branko Mukulic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The Presidium is reported to have noted that the tendencies implicit in the current economic developments are not in keeping with the agreed economic stabilization policy and with our development and economic policy for this year. Also, the tendencies are such that they could lead to an even deeper economic crisis. The Presidium endorsed the assessments by the Federal Executive Council that unfavorable economic trends must be arrested and that a more successful implementation of economic stabilization and economic policy tasks for this year must be ensured as soon as possible with economic policy measures and with the solutions inherent in our economic system along the line of the implementation of our stabilization program. To achieve this, a comprehensive plan of measures must be worked out and implemented as soon as possible, both at the federal level, as well as in the republics, provinces, municipalities, and organizations of associated labor. The plan should be along the line of consistent implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and of the policy of the League of Communist as a whole.

At the session it was assessed that the main course of the measures of the economic and development policy and the economic system, which are being prepared by the Federal Executive Council, in its ideo-political essence was directed towards the demands of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the conclusions and stands of the LCY Central Committee. The Presidium believes that it is necessary as soon as possible to start adopting and implementing in practice measures and activities that stimulate an increase in production and exports, that realize the financial consolidation of the economy, that ensure the halting and lowering of the inflation rate, that bring all aspects of expenditure into realistic frameworks, that ensure more harmonious relations in the market and the protection of the working people's living standard, and other tasks of economic stabilization.

Stress was laid on the need for the presidiums of the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists to undertake political measures and actions for creating a favorable political climate in which positions on proposed measures would be harmonized more quickly. With this aim in view it is necessary to organize activity on preparing and adopting concrete measures in the republics and provinces, as well as in municipalities and basic organizations of associated labor, and to realize the full mobilization of all social factors, on the line of a complete change in economic trends and a consistent implementation of the policy of economic stabilization.

The Presidium also discussed a report on financing the activity of the LCY in 1985 and assessed that the financial and material management of the committees of the League of Communists and their work communities was being conducted in accordance with legal regulations and the decisions of the organs of the League of Communists. The basic principle of the policy of self-financing the LCY was successfully realized in 1985.

The Presidium energetically condemned a new wave of terror by the Republic of South Africa regime against the black majority that is deprived of its rights, as well as the attempt to create an excuse for new bloodshed through imposing the state of emergency, not even shrinking from armed aggression on neighboring African countries.

Expressing full solidarity with the struggle of the people of South Africa for freedom and life worthy of a human being, the LCY Central Committee Presidium stresses that such a policy of the South African racists and colonialists is met with the most severe condemnation of the Yugoslav public and progressive and peace-loving forces and peoples all over the world.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium supports the widest international sanctions and other measures of the international community to avoid new sufferings of the black majority and to at last put an end to the racist and colonial policy in this part of the world.

The Presidium also discussed some questions of organizational preparations for the 13th LCY Congress.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF LCY LEADERSHIP

LD180934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0049 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- One of the results of the recent party congresses is that the age of the party leaderships n the republics and provinces has been reduced considerably and that the top leaders were all born between 1932 and 1948, with the single exception of a president who is 58 years old. In addition, the candidates for the future LCY Central Committee Presidium, nominated by the republics and provinces, are much younger than the present members. Not one of them is over 60 years old, and one is only 35. It will be recalled that the present members of the Presidium of the LCY committee are either members of the prewar underground party membership vintage or had fought in the armed revolution. A mere glance at the list of candidates for the membership of the new Central Committee reveals that the same cadre line is followed here too. The average age of the members of the present Central Committee is 52.2 years, and if the proposed candidates are elected the average age of the new Central Committee will be 46.3 years. The present Central Committee is dominated by the age group over 56 -- there are 96 such members in the present 165-member Central Committee but in the new Central Committee there will be only 50 such people.

A significant but as yet inadequate step has also been taken in improving the social and class structure of the Central Committee. There are only 11 workers in it now, but there will be 27 workers in the new Central Committee. True, this is not in keeping with the share of the workers in the structure of the LCY (33 percent), but it does represent some progress. There will be few farmers in the future Central Committee -- only three -- but there is only one now. Another shortcoming in the LCY leadership is the paucity of women: only 19 women have been nominated for the 165-man Central Committee, but then the present Central Committee only has 9 woman members. The lack of proposed workers, farmers and women is compensated by a surfeit of managers and executives -- 86. However, when making comparisons it should be said that there are even more of them in the present Central Committee -- 105.

By and large there are hardly any differences in the national structure of the present and future Central Committee.

There are 18 Montenegrins now (17 have been proposed), Croats 21 (26 have been proposed), Macedonians 18 (16), Muslims 6 (10), Slovenes 22 (21), Serbs 53 (54), Albanians 13 (13), Hungarians 3 (4), Turks 1 (1), and Yugoslavs 3 (and again 3 have been proposed).

MIKULIC, OTHERS ATTEND ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS MEETING

LD162017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 Jun -- The fact that most of the tasks set out in this year's resolution have not been implemented and also the need to take urgent measures to halt the unfavorable economic developments have placed serious tasks before the SFRY Assembly and the republican and provincial assemblies. Since the Federal Executive Council is already preparing a package of fresh measures it is essential that they be discussed and approved as soon as possible because truly there is no time for delay.

This was stressed at the meeting today between the president of the SFRY assembly, Ivo Vrandecic, and presidents of republican and provincial assemblies. The meeting was also attended by Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Nedjo Borkovic, the assembly vice-President; and Milka Crigorijevic-Takeva and Milenko Bojanic, presidents of the Federal Chamber and of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, respectively. A joint session of the Federal Chamber and of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces is planned for 24 June during which a report is expected to be delivered on the measures which the Federal Executive Council is preparing. During the separate sessions of the two assembly chambers the delegates should (express their views) on some of the regulations which will be placed on the agenda as urgent.

MIKULIC, TU DELEGATION DISCUSS ECONOMIC MATTERS

LD161753 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- Talks were held in the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions between Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Marija Todorovic, president of the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions. Several members of the Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions also took part in the talks.

Views were exchanged on the current sociopolitical situation. In this connection, reference was made to the measures and activities which should provide an incentive for higher production, productivity and exports, and stimulate the system of distribution. Those who took part in the talks paid special attention to reducing inflation and to maintaining and improving the standard of living.

DIZDARVIC DELIVERS REPORT ON NONALIGNED AIMS

LD171239 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Council of the Federation discussed the course of preparations for the eighth Nonaligned Conference, some issues relating to the Yugoslav delegation's activity at the gathering, as well as the international situation in which the conference is to take place. The Council of the Federation also considered Yugoslavia's activity on the international arena.

The introductory report at the session, which was presided over by President of the SFRY Presidency Sinan Hasani, was presented by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foriegn affairs.

The federal secretary stated that the international situation has recently deteriorated again. It is presently characterized by unfavorable developments in relations between the USSR and the United States and by the further exacerbation of the problems of North-South relations. The arms race as well as other forms of confrontation continue which implies that relations between the two superpowers are not developing in accordance with the expectations raised by the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Geneva. This situation, in Dizdarevic's view, is affecting the general international trend. Not a single troublespot has been resolved while some of the international crisis situations are becoming worse. The abandonment of the existing agreements threatens to take the arms race to a new stage where it will develop into qualitatively and quantitively new forms of confrontation. However, Raif Dizdarevic went on to stress that neither the United States nor the USSR seem to have given up the propensity to negotiate and that new proposals for negotiations and disarmament are being put forward.

For this reason, according to Dizdarevic, the issues of peace and security, the relaxation of tension and resumption of detente, difficult economic problems in the world and the troublespots will be at the center of the debate at the Harare conference. A very important task facing the Nonaligned Movement is to ensure that the meeting contributes to strengthening peace and to the efforts to end unfavorable trends in the development of international relations.

Raif Dizdarevic devoted particular attention to the difficult international economic situation. In his view, economic problems are not threatening the economic development of individual countries alone but are also jeopardizing political relations and peace and progress in the world in general.

In recent years we have witnessed a large-scale drain of resources from the developing to the developed countries. In the 1981-86 period the developing countries repaid $600 billion debt to the developed countries. Out of this amount $338 billion was paid to cover the interest. Last year alone the developing countries lost $60 billion as a result of the fall in the price of raw materials -- primarily that of oil.

Raif Dizdarevic said that this is behind the active involvement by Yugoslavia and other developing countries in their efforts to find more radical solutions to the world's economic problems. The federal secretary for foreign affairs continued his report by making reference to the importance of nonaligned policy in the modern world, to the efforts to consolidate the unity of the Nonaligned Movement on the basis of its original principles, and to the priority issues facing the conference in Harare.

In the period since the Belgrade conference, Dizdarevic said, all the aspects, basic ideas, and substance of nonaligned policy have been reasserted. This policy with its principles and goals is not only an authentic view of the world but has become a comprehensive doctrine in international relations which can provide answers to some of the fundamental issues of the international community's present and future development.

Raif Dizdarevic referred to the view that by the departure from the political scence of the movement's stalwarts -- Tito, Nehru, Nasir, Indira Gandhi, and others -- who, by their personal reputation and authority, exerted a strong influence on international events, the movement's values and scope for activitiy have been considerably reduced. It is obvious that such views disregard some of the crucial factors that indicate that nonalignment has become a lasting landmark and necessity in the modern world, Dizdarevic said. The departure from the political arena of the founders of the nonaligned Movement and policy whose personal judgments and views were widely respected even by the leaders of the world powers, is a loss which calls for certain adjustments in the way the movement operates. It could be argued, at the same time, that the nonaligned policy's, enormous value lies in the fact that after the departure of its founders it has remained and continues to be reasserted as an essential factor in international relations.

The Harare summit, Dizdarevic continues, is exceptionally important. It is expected to ensure continuity in the activity of the movement as a global, independent, and non-bloc factor and to provide a new powerful stimulus for the movement's even more active role in the efforts to resolve key international problems and in the process of changes in the existing political and economic relations in the world. Developments in southern Africa will occupy the most prominent position at the conference not only bec ause the conference will be taking place in the region but primarily because of the fact that the increasingly worsening situation in the region and the fact that the problems of decolonization and racism, which have always been a priority preoccupation of the movement of nonaligned countries, require this kind of approach.

In the course of the discussion on this issue the Council of the Federation expressed its solidarity with the struggle of the people in southern Africa for liberation and against apartheid.

Raif Dizdarevic spoke extensively on yugoslavia's activity on the international arena. He said that Yugoslavia occupies an important place in the international community and that what it has to say is listened to and respected. Dizdarevic noted that last year our country had 113 top level and other bilateral meetings which points to other countries' interest in cooperation with Yugoslavia. Dizdarevic emphasized the importance of overcoming internal difficulties for Yugoslavia's international status. The members of the Council of the Federation endorsed the main orientations concerning Yugoslavia's platform for the Harare summit and its activity on the international scene. In the course of the discussion stress was placed on the great importance of Yugoslavia's united international policy.

The views and proposals voiced at today's session will be submitted to the appropriate organs.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WRITERS FEDERATION MEETING

No President Elected

AU121247 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jun 86 p 15

[Rada Saratlic and Slobodan Zikic Report]

[Excerpts] Maribor, 4 June -- The second day of the meeting of the Yugoslav Writers Federation in maribor started exactly as planned, at 0930 hours, initially following the planned agenda.

The dominant theme of the Writers Federation's third plenary session was the election of the new Yugoslav Writers Federation president. Prior to the election of the new president, Ciril Zlobec was supposed to have been relieved of the new president, Ciril Zlobec was supposed to have been relieved of his duties. The Serbian delegation called for consultations to be held during a short break, so that a decision could be reached as to whether Zlobec should be releived of his duties, to find out whether there were any objections to his work, or whether were any other proposals. The Serbian delegation was satisfied with Zlobec's work. The floor was then taken by Miodrag Bulatovic, president of the Serbian Writers Association and, because it is Serbia's turn next, the candidate for the new president of the federation. He said, among other things, that he was very unhappy but that he had to say some things which he would not say in other circumstances, because his writer's consciousness and holding the post of president of the writers' association would not permit him.

When the Slovene Writer Association became the first association in the country to oppose Miodrag Bulatovic's candidature proposed by the Serbian Association, and immediately sent a letter to all republican and provincial associations about its stance (the Serbian association was the last to receive it) -- suggesting, Bulatovic claimed, that all other members join the Slovene opposition to this - as an official of the federal organization Ciril Zlobec, as Miodrag Bulatovic categorically states, should have distanced himself and disassociated himself from this act. According to Bulatovic, Zlobec should have been outside and above "such a wrong letter that was sent throughout the whole of Yugoslavia," and he should have said what the respectable Slovene writer Dmitrij Rupel said, namely, that no one has the right to interfere with decisions made by a republican association and with its sovereign proposal of a democratically elected candidate.

"I fully blame its president Zlobec for this small stumble by the Writers Federation, because he has failed to lead us into this meeting in a reconciled way and in a good manner. I must therefore express my personal mistrust in him," Bulatovic said.

Having said that Miodrag Bulatovic's thinking was beyond him and that nothing Bulatovic had said was incriminating for him, Ciril Zlobec, speaking immediately after Bulatovic, said that he was thus invited to reply, mentioning that this time he would not speak in his native language but in Yugoslav Esperanto, in Serbo-Croatian. He said among other things:

"At the regular session of the federation's Presidium which was held on 25 April in Belgrade, I submitted my resignation from the post of president of the Writers Federation simply because my term office had expired. Then, following the suggestions of Miodrag Bulatovic, Aleksandar Petrov, and the Serbian Association in general that I must carry on as president until this meeting, I remained as president. But I do not consider myself president."

The Zlobec asked all republican and provincial delegations to say whether he had their support or not and whether they would grant him the normal relief, "although that would be retrospective since he had already resigned" (applause again). Then, on behalf of the Serbian delegation, Aleksandar Petrov said that the Serbian Writers Association is not seeking Zlobec's resignation but that at the same time it approves of all of Miodrag Bulatovic's objections.

Banjai called for a vote. All republican and provincial writers' associations unanimously voted for Ciril Zlobec's normal release from duty while Tone Partljic, on behalf of the Slovene delegation, also paid tribute to Zlobec. Zlobec expressed thanks for this trust.

Vojvodina's Proposal Accepted

After the unanimous adoption of the proposal for changes in the Statute, Ivan Ivanji, secretary of the Yugoslav Writers Federation, explained the situation about the election of the President up to that time, saying that four associations were for and four against the Serbian Writers Association's candidate Miodrag Bulatovic, and that the statute did not cater for a situation hike this.

Ciril Zlobec took the floor again and explained that during the previous night, the Presidium with seven votes for and one against (Croatia), had accepted the proposal put forward by the Vojvodina Writers Association which could preserve the federation's self-respect and which would be still based on the rules of the statute. This proposal states that the Presidium of the Yugoslav Writers Federation at its session on 3 June this year acknowledged the fact that the Serbian Writers Association nominated Miodrag Bulatovic had not received the necessary majority of votes. The Presidium therefore proposes that the procedure be repeated and completed by the end September this year.

On behalf of the Slovene delegation, Tone Partljic suggested an amendment to this text which, apart from stating that Miodrag Bulatovic did not receive the necessary majority, would declare that because of all this he cannot again be the candidate for the Yugoslav Writers Federation.

On behalf of the Serbian Writers Association, Aleksandar Petrov reacted sharply saying that the Slovene association again wants to select its candidate from Serbia and that the Serbian Writers Association will not accept this.

Since the Presidium proposal had priority, the delegations first voted on this proposal, and it was decided by 6 votes to 2 (the delegations of Croatia and Slovenia voting against) that the procedure be repeated and that it should be completed by September this year.

The official, or rather, the working part of the annual meeting of the Yugoslav Writers Federation, was thus concluded, but the session continued because Miodrag Bulatovic was given an opportunity to say what he thinks about everything that happened at the meeting and earlier.

Bulatovic spoke for a long time, presenting a detailed picture of the events, stressing that they unnecessarily received unprecedented publicity in the foreign press. He also said that he would not have accepted the nomination had he had any inkling of what was going to happen; he stressed that he will demand arguments and proof for every word in the letter by the Slovene Writers Association, and if there is no proof he will consider every word to be a libel. Vesna Parun then expressed her disagreement with the position of her delegation -- of the Croatian Writers Association -- and renounced her status as a delegate.

This means that all the things that the Yugoslav Writers Federation has been parading in the public for about 13 months will be replayed this fall.

KOSOVO SAWP ELECTS PRESIDENT, NEW MEMBERS

AU171506 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 14 Jun 86 p 1

[I. Hasani, N. Bejta, S. Redzepi, M. Djata article: "Kosovo SAWP Provincial Electoral Conference -- A Democratic Orientation -- for Socialist Self-Management"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday the Kosovo SAWP provincial conference held a meeting to elect its new composition and on the basis of the report of Hysen Prekazi, hitherto president of the SAWP provincial conference Presidency, and on the tasks of the struggle for the further development of socialist self-management and for the stabilization of the political and economic situation in the province, approved a directional program for the sociopolitical activity of Kosovo SAWP up to the year 1990.

The conference elected a new Presidency of 25 members, a Control Commission of 9 members, and also elected Bahtie Abrasi as president of the Conference for the Social Activity of Women. The presidents of ten sections of the Kosovo SAWP provincial conference were also elected, as were the delegates from Kosovo to the Serbian SAWP republican conference, and the Kosovo SAWP delegation to the federal conference of SAWPY.

The newly elected Presidency, during its own inaugural meeting, elected Bajram Selimi as its president, and Budislav Vujisic as its secretary.

INTERNAL SECRETARY CULAFIC SPEAKS IN PORTOROZ

AU171929 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-croatian 1700 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Complete security for our citizens and foreigners is the basic task of all social factors, in which task the internal security organs have a great responsibility. This was pointed out by Dobrusolav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, during talks with the leadership of the coastal region in Portoroz. He expressed conviction that this task will be successfully performed. He expressed satisfaction with the results achieved by the working people and citizens of this region, as well as internal affairs organs, in cooperation with all those involved in social self-protection. Republican and provincial secretaries of internal affairs also took part in the talks. The participants in the talks then visited the Maribor administration of internal affairs and the Sentilj international border crossing.